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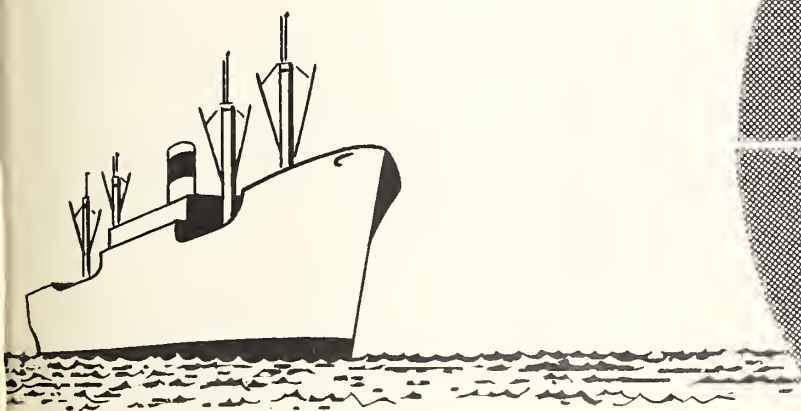
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

OF THE UNITED STATES



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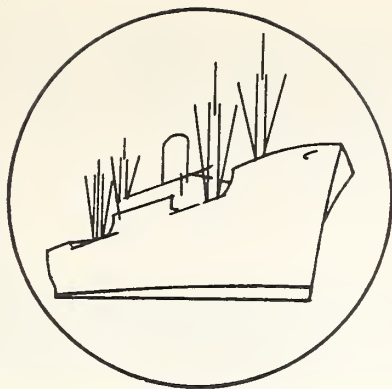
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Prepared in
Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

The outstanding change during the past decade in EEC agricultural imports was the movement toward concentration on intra-regional trade at the expense of other countries, except for the United States. On the whole, the United States held its position in the EEC import market from 1951 to 1961 while other countries as a group fell short of maintaining their collective share. The major factors underlying this trend in trade pattern were the general economic development and comparative efficiency of production in the supplying countries.

The best U.S. market in the EEC was for commodities that the area either did not produce at all or produced in quantities short of its needs, such as feed grains, cotton, rice, oilseeds, fats and oils, and meats. As the economies of the six countries expand, the United States can look forward to larger sales of many favorably situated commodities such as cotton, soybeans, oilseed meal, hides and skins, and certain fruits. Over 60 percent of U.S. shipments to the Common Market are admitted on favorable terms, because they are not competitive with local production. New authority under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will help to maintain favorable U.S. access for wheat, wheat flour, feed grains, tobacco, poultry, eggs, and pork.

The special article on EEC imports in this issue is based on trade statistics of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. They are calendar year import statistics of the individual EEC countries and do not necessarily reflect coverage, timing, and valuation identical to those used in official U.S. export statistics or other trade statistics published by USDA. Statistics for 1951-60 were issued in the ERS publication Statistics on the European Economic Community -- Volume I: Agricultural Trade and Finance, published in December 1962. Data for 1961 have since become available and are included in this study. In addition, statistics on imports of fruits and nuts for the period 1951-61 -- excluded from Volume I -- are presented for the first time. Copies of Volume I are available upon request.

* * * * *

July-February agricultural exports totaled \$3.2 billion in 1962-63 compared with \$3.4 billion for 1961-62. This year's total is \$203 million below that of a year earlier and reflects largely the effect of the longshoremen's strike in

December-January. Exports of farm products in February totaled \$498 million in 1963 compared with \$411 million in 1962. For the 8 months ending in February, sharp declines occurred in the value of exports of wheat and flour, cotton, tobacco, and inedible tallow -- offset somewhat by sharp increases in feed grains, soybeans, vegetable oil, vegetables, rice, and rye.

* * * * *

Reappraisal of the agricultural export outlook for fiscal year 1962-63 indicates that this year's exports will fall \$100 million short of matching last year's record of \$5.1 billion. Less favorable prospects for cotton and, to a lesser degree, for wheat including flour and tobacco this year explain the reduction from last year's record.

* * * * *

July-January imports of agricultural commodities totaled \$2.2 billion in 1962-63, the same as in 1961-62. An increase in supplementary (partially competitive) commodities was offset by declines in imports of complementary (noncompetitive) commodities. Among the supplementary commodities, imports of beef and veal, apparel wool, coconut oil, and sugar were larger while declines occurred in complementary items such as cocoa beans, hard fibers, crude natural rubber, and carpet wool.

Imports of beef and veal were unusually heavy in the first few months of fiscal year 1962-63 because of the strong demand for meat products and continued low level of cow slaughter in the United States. In addition, New Zealand and Australia have more boneless beef to ship to the United States. Beef imports consist mainly of boneless beef used for manufacturing such meat products as prepared hamburgers, luncheon meats, and frankfurters. Some increase in domestic cow slaughter as well as the longshoremen's strike slowed imports of beef in January.

* * * * *

Eleven countries each received more than \$50 million of agricultural commodities under Government-financed programs in fiscal year 1961-62. Value ranged from \$58 million for Spain to \$201 million for India. Altogether these countries accounted for two-thirds of program shipments in 1961-62. These program shipments include exports under P.L. 480 and P.L. 87-195 and were principally sales for foreign currency. During the same period, 13 countries each purchased for dollars over \$50 million of U.S. farm products, ranging from \$52 million for Mexico to \$521 million for Canada. These countries accounted for over 80 percent of total dollar sales in 1961-62.

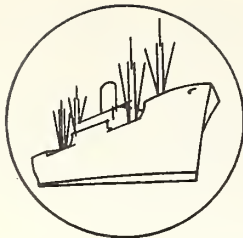
Thirty-eight percent of the program shipments in 1961-62 went to Asia, which continued to lead all other areas as recipient of Government program shipments. Principal countries of Asia receiving such exports were India, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan (Formosa). Dollar sales to Asia -- where Japan is the leading market -- were larger than program shipments for the first time since 1955-56.

Europe ran second to Asia as a recipient of program exports, which went principally to Turkey, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Spain. Europe continued to be the principal dollar sales area, accounting for 56 percent of all U.S. dollar sales in 1961-62. Africa, third largest area taking U.S. program shipments, obtained \$321 million worth in 1961-62 contrasted with only \$19 million in 1954-55. Most of the increase occurred in the last 3 years, with United Arab Republic (Egypt Region), Morocco, and Tunisia the principal countries.

Government program shipments to Latin America also were larger in 1961-62 than in 1954-55, having risen to \$190 million from \$20 million. Brazil was the largest recipient of program exports, followed by Chile, Colombia, and Peru. Virtually all shipments to Canada and Oceania were for dollars.

* * * * *

Credit sales of agricultural commodities increased to \$90 million in 1961-62 from \$76 million in the previous year, reflecting larger disbursements for exports under Export-Import Bank loans and guarantees that were partly offset by reduced purchases under the CCC credit sales program. Export-Import Bank credit was extended to Japan and Austria for U.S. cotton, while 22 countries -- principally Latin American -- made purchases under the CCC credit sales program.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

by

Jirysis S. Oweis and Alex D. Angelidis 1/

Concern about the possible effects of the European Economic Community's (EEC) farm policy on world trade in agricultural products has now assumed international proportions. This vast new experiment -- European economic and possibly political integration -- is a going organization and will become a more inclusive economic union despite French unilateral rejection of the British application to enter this large market.

Previous articles in this publication discussed the magnitude of U.S. agricultural trade with the EEC and some of the major developments (October 1962), particularly the long-term effects of EEC grain policies (January 1963), that will affect the future of such trade.

This study reviews the trends and changes in the volume and pattern of EEC imports of selected agricultural commodities, important in U.S. trade, over the decade ending in 1961, and comments on prospects for U.S. exports to the six-country group. 2/ Although the EEC began January 1958 and inaugurated its Common Agricultural Policy on July 30, 1962, the terms EEC and European Common Market in this study refer to the 6-member group during the entire 11-year period. The EEC's farm policy is scheduled to become a common policy among the six nations by 1970.

The 1950's were a decade of expansion in the six countries now included in the EEC -- also known as the European Common Market. Their agricultural imports expanded as import-stimulating influences such as rising national incomes and unfavorable weather conditions more than offset restrictive developments like

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2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

gains in regional production and national protectionist policies. Trade among the six countries now forming the EEC grew rapidly throughout the period. The six countries increased their imports of all major commodities except wheat. International trade, as a whole, appears not to be affected so much by the existence of regional economic groupings as by the comparative rate of growth of various national economies. Gross national product increased more rapidly during the past decade in member countries of the Common Market, whereas non-member Western European countries developed more slowly. Likewise, international trade increased more rapidly among member countries of the Community than in the remaining parts of Western Europe and this is also true for trade with third countries.

The outstanding change in the pattern of EEC agricultural imports by country of origin was the movement toward a concentration on intra-regional trade at the expense of imports from the rest of the world, except for the United States. For agricultural commodities as a whole, the United States held its position in the EEC import market during the 11 calendar years from 1951 to 1961 while other countries as a group fell short of maintaining their collective share. General economic development and comparative efficiency of production in supplying countries were the major factors underlying this trend in trade pattern.

The United States did well in a large part of its agricultural exports to the Community during this 11-year period. This was true for commodities that the EEC area either did not produce at all or produced in quantities short of its needs, such as feed grains, cotton, rice, oilseeds, fats and oils, and meats. The Common Market cloud has a silver lining. As the economies of the six countries expand, the United States can look forward to larger sales of many favorably situated commodities such as cotton, soybeans, oilseed meal, hides and skins, and certain fruits. Over 60 percent of U.S. shipments to the Common Market are products admitted on favorable terms because they are not competitive with local production. New authority under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will help to maintain favorable U.S. access to the EEC market for wheat, wheat flour, feed grains, tobacco, poultry, eggs, and pork.

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

EEC agricultural imports rose 39 percent in value between the early 1950's and 1961. ^{3/} The \$8.4 billion total in calendar year 1961 compared with the average of \$6 billion in the 3 years 1951-53. Nonagricultural imports rose to \$23.9 billion from \$9.2 billion, or by 158 percent. The growth in agricultural imports was considerably less than the increase in nonagricultural imports. Agricultural commodities accounted in 1961 for about 26 percent of all the Community's imports valued at \$32.2 billion -- a smaller share than in 1951-53, when the share was 40 percent of a total of \$15.3 billion. In contrast, nonagricultural imports increased to 74 percent of the total in

^{3/} The trade statistics in the 12 tables and 5 charts on which the study is based supplement those in the ERS publication Statistics on the European Economic Community -- Volume I: Agricultural Trade and Finance, published in Dec. 1962. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development calendar year import statistics used in this study do not necessarily reflect coverage, timing, and valuation identical to those used in official U.S. export statistics or other trade statistics published by USDA.

Table 1.--European Economic Community: Total, agricultural, and nonagricultural imports by origin, value, 1951-1961

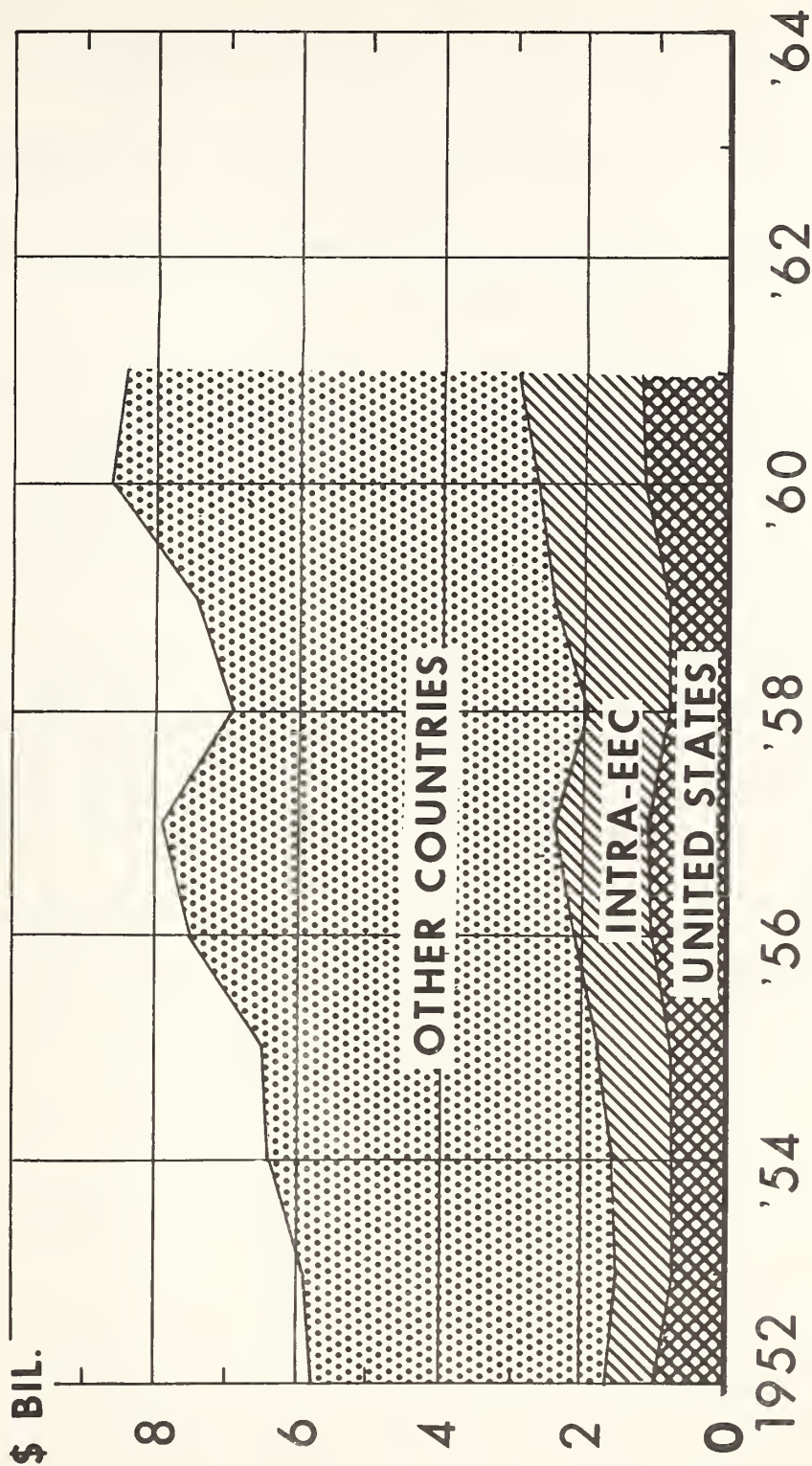
Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Million dollars (cif) --					
Total					
1951.....	15,329	3,504	11,825	2,311	9,514
1952.....	15,374	3,633	11,741	2,190	9,551
1953.....	15,151	3,973	11,178	1,591	9,587
1954.....	16,613	4,561	12,052	1,812	10,240
1955.....	19,211	5,547	13,664	2,378	11,286
1956.....	22,328	6,326	16,002	3,084	12,918
1957.....	24,763	7,030	17,733	3,821	13,912
1958.....	22,881	6,786	16,095	2,802	13,293
1959.....	24,295	8,088	16,207	2,654	13,553
1960.....	29,621	10,145	19,476	3,832	15,644
1961.....	32,216	11,542	20,674	3,910	16,764
Agricultural:					
1951.....	6,336	3/	---	1,128	---
1952.....	5,808	754	5,054	994	4,060
1953.....	5,941	810	5,131	703	4,428
1954.....	6,378	868	5,510	756	4,754
1955.....	6,453	1,076	5,377	779	4,598
1956.....	7,486	1,120	6,366	1,047	5,319
1957.....	7,928	1,296	6,632	1,154	5,478
1958.....	6,920	1,087	5,833	857	4,976
1959.....	7,427	1,360	6,067	852	5,215
1960.....	8,558	1,559	6,999	1,120	5,879
1961.....	8,359	1,716	6,643	1,231	5,412
Nonagricul- tural					
1951.....	8,993	3/	---	1,183	---
1952.....	9,566	2,879	6,687	1,196	5,491
1953.....	9,210	3,163	6,047	888	5,159
1954.....	10,235	3,693	6,542	1,056	5,486
1955.....	12,758	4,471	8,287	1,599	6,688
1956.....	14,842	5,206	9,636	2,037	7,599
1957.....	16,835	5,734	11,101	2,667	8,434
1958.....	15,961	5,699	10,262	1,945	8,317
1959.....	16,868	6,728	10,140	1,802	8,338
1960.....	21,063	8,586	12,477	2,712	9,765
1961.....	23,857	9,826	14,031	2,679	11,352

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

3/ Not available.

EEC* IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN



* EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

1961 from 61 percent in 1951-53. EEC agricultural imports trended slowly upward throughout the decade, interrupted in 1958 and 1959, when imports did not attain the high level of 1957 at the time of the Suez crisis and in 1961 when imports dipped slightly below the 1960 level, due to smaller takings of fats and oils, feed grains, and cotton (table 1 and figure 1).

The forces bringing about the decline in the relative importance of agricultural commodities in the Community's import trade were (1) the low income elasticity of demand for food, (2) the increase in domestic agricultural production, greatly stimulated by national agricultural policies, and (3) the technological improvement in agriculture with more efficient processing, marketing, and transportation procedures.

The demand for agricultural imports has been conditioned by changes in EEC population, consumption, and production. Of these factors, the changes in production have been most significant. In the early 1950's, effective demand expanded rapidly with moderate production increases. The result was relatively large agricultural imports. In recent years, agricultural production in the Community has speeded up relative to the rate of increase in effective consumer demand, and the rate of agricultural imports has declined relative to nonagricultural imports. Changes and gains in domestic production have affected significantly the distribution of imports into the Community. In fact, intra-EEC trade in agricultural commodities from calendar year 1952 to 1961 exhibited a higher rate of growth than did any other source of supplies. Concentration of trade within the region began before the inauguration of the Common Agricultural Policy in July 1962. Intra-EEC imports more than doubled in this period as imports from the United States expanded 50 percent; and those from other countries, about 23 percent. The Common Agricultural Policy and marketing regulations will further liberalize and expand trade among member countries.

The EEC bought an average of slightly less than a billion dollars of U.S. agricultural commodities per year from 1951 to 1961. Year-to-year fluctuations ranged from a decline of 29 percent to an increase of 34 percent. Agricultural imports from the United States reached an 11-year low in 1953 but recovered in the following 4 years. After declines in 1958 and 1959, they again increased in 1960 and reached a new peak in 1961. The decline in the 3 years 1951-53 reflected gains in EEC agricultural productivity and favorable weather. The highest rate of expansion of imports from the United States occurred for those agricultural commodities that were needed to meet the Community's import requirements. The U.S. share of EEC agricultural imports dropped to 15 percent in 1961 from 18 percent in 1951 even though the value increased to \$1.2 billion from \$1.1 billion during that period.

For the most part, EEC agricultural imports from other countries showed a rising trend, reaching \$5.4 billion in 1961 from an average of \$4.2 billion in the 2 years 1952-53, an increase of 28 percent. ^{4/} However, the share of other countries in the EEC agricultural import market fell to 65 percent from 72 percent. Inasmuch as the United States did not gain what other suppliers lost, the EEC countries have advanced toward greater self-sufficiency over this period.

^{4/} "Other countries" as used in this analysis excludes EEC countries and the United States.

Cotton

The EEC countries do not produce cotton except for a very small quantity on 55,000 acres in Southern Italy -- an average of 8,000 metric tons (36,800 bales) annually during the 11 years ending in 1961. Production in Italy is 1 percent of their total consumption of more than 1 million tons (4.6 million bales). The Community is the fourth largest consumer of cotton after the United States, Communist China, and the USSR.

The Community as a whole is the world's largest market for cotton. EEC imports of cotton expanded considerably to an average of 1.3 million tons (6 million bales) in the 2 calendar years 1960-61 from an average of 894,000 (4.1 million bales) in the 3 years 1951-53. ^{5/} The volume of imports by the Community fluctuated over this period. In 1959, total imports made little headway relative to the low level during the 1958 recession, but advanced in 1960 because of rising consumption and a need to build up depleted stocks in EEC countries. Cotton imports declined in 1961 due to stock adjustments and a slowdown in the rate of increase in consumption (table 2 and figure 2).

The little intra-EEC trade in cotton -- almost all cotton waste -- amounted to 60,000 tons (276,000 bales) in 1961.

EEC cotton imports from the United States increased to an average of 568,000 tons (2.6 million bales) in the 2 calendar years 1960-61 from an average of 375,000 (1.7 million bales) in the 3 years 1951-53. U.S. cotton provided more than one-third of the Community's imports of cotton. There were changes in the position of U.S. cotton supplies moving into the Community between the early 1950's and 1961. The import decline in 1955 was interrelated with price differentials between U.S. cotton and that of other major supplying countries. The import increases in 1956 and 1957 were attributed to the flexibility and close alignment of U.S. prices with world prices. In 1959, EEC cotton imports from the United States dropped below the relatively low level to which they had fallen during the 1958 recession. But a good recovery took place in 1960. This revival reflected inventory rebuilding and competitive U.S. prices. There was a reduction in the Community's imports from the United States in 1961 due to the buildup of inventories that occurred in the previous year and to the change in prices. France, Italy, and West Germany took approximately four-fifths of the EEC total cotton imports.

The Community is also a highly important market for cotton coming from other countries. More than half of its cotton imports comes from such countries as Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, and the USSR. These cotton imports increased to an average of 633,000 tons (2.8 million bales) in the 2 years 1960-61 from 574,000 (2.5 million bales) in the 3 years 1952-54. There were fluctuations in imports from other countries largely due to conditions governing production and exports in the growing countries. Between 1952-54 and 1961, the proportion of EEC imports coming from the United States increased to 44 percent from 39 percent while that from other countries declined to 51 percent from 58 percent. There has been a notable increase in imports from the USSR in recent years. Lower prices for long-staple cotton resulted in larger imports from the Sudan in 1959 and Egypt in 1960.

^{5/} Includes cotton linters and waste as well as raw cotton.

Table 2.--European Economic Community: Imports of cotton (SITC No. 263)
by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-1961 1/

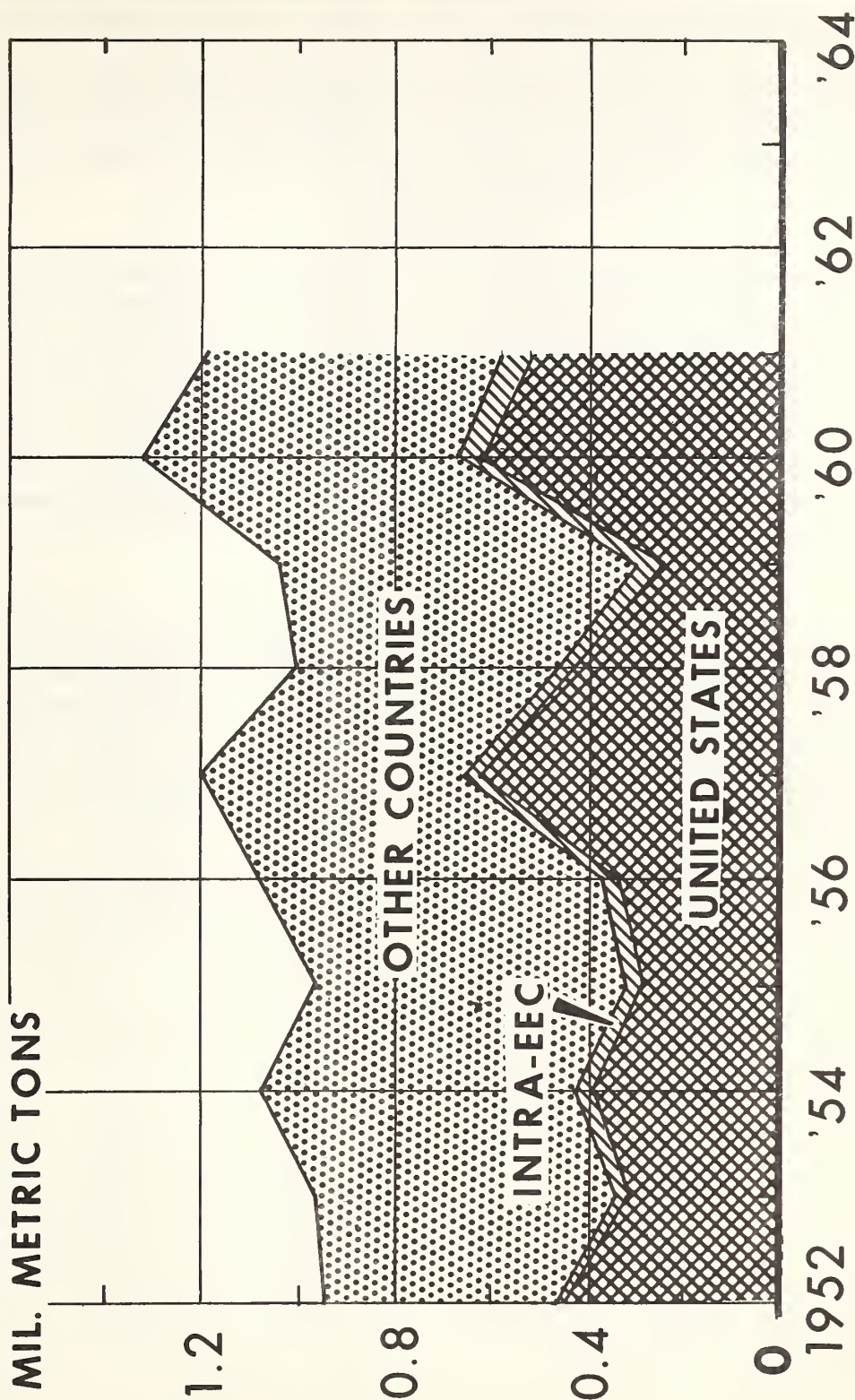
Year	Total	EEC countries 2/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 3/
-- <u>Thousand metric tons</u> --					
1951.....	798	---	---	368	---
1952.....	945	22	923	445	478
1953.....	938	26	912	312	600
1954.....	1,073	33	1,040	395	645
1955.....	967	33	934	285	649
1956.....	1,082	39	1,043	335	708
1957.....	1,200	39	1,161	627	534
1958.....	1,005	35	970	432	538
1959.....	1,035	50	985	245	740
1960.....	1,327	53	1,274	618	656
1961.....	1,188	60	1,128	518	610
-- <u>Thousand dollars (cif)</u> --					
1951.....	972,774	---	---	414,116	---
1952.....	912,484	13,863	898,621	411,042	487,579
1953.....	729,186	13,252	715,934	249,093	466,841
1954.....	837,501	15,335	822,166	298,854	523,312
1955.....	749,681	15,376	734,305	204,728	529,577
1956.....	756,096	15,248	740,848	202,461	538,387
1957.....	827,359	14,356	813,003	399,894	413,109
1958.....	659,450	11,097	648,353	264,417	383,936
1959.....	549,863	16,047	533,816	106,913	426,903
1960.....	756,703	15,930	740,773	335,158	405,615
1961.....	715,316	18,470	696,846	296,627	400,219
-- <u>Dollars/metric ton</u> --					
1951.....	1,219.02	---	---	1,048.39	---
1952.....	965.59	630.14	973.59	923.69	1,020.04
1953.....	777.38	509.69	785.02	798.38	778.07
1954.....	780.52	464.70	790.54	756.59	811.34
1955.....	775.26	465.94	786.19	718.34	815.99
1956.....	698.79	390.97	710.30	604.36	760.43
1957.....	689.46	368.10	700.26	637.79	773.61
1958.....	656.17	317.06	668.40	612.08	713.64
1959.....	531.27	320.94	541.94	436.38	576.90
1960.....	570.24	300.57	581.45	542.33	618.32
1961.....	602.12	307.83	617.77	572.64	656.10

1/ Includes cotton linters and cotton waste and may not agree with other published USDA trade statistics.

2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany. Intra-regional trade is almost all in cotton waste.

3/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

EEC* IMPORTS OF COTTON BY ORIGIN



* EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

EEC cotton imports are not affected by local production and are, in general, not subject to the common external tariff rate. It is not likely that any important changes will be made in the existing pattern of EEC cotton imports unless preferential treatment is given to the associated members. The prospects for U.S. cotton imports into the Community appear favorable. The EEC's rising income level is expected to produce a growing demand for cotton textiles. A potential threat is the EEC's rising output of manmade fibers.

Fats and Oils

The European Economic Community produced an average of 1.3 million metric tons of fats and oils (excluding butter) and consumed on the average more than 3 million tons in food and nonfood uses in the past decade. The Community is second only to the United States as a consumer of fats and oils. The Community depends on imports for about half of its need. It has taken about 42 percent of the volume traded internationally in recent years. EEC imports of fats and oils (excluding butter) expanded to 2 million tons in calendar year 1960 from an average of 1.3 million in the 3 years 1951-53. The Community's imports in 1961 totaling 1.8 million tons were 10 percent below the 1960 level. They represented 5 percent of the aggregate value of EEC agricultural imports (table 3).

Imports from countries within the region cover only a small part of EEC fat and oil requirements. The Community produces inedible animal fats used in soap and industrial products. Southern Italy is a major producing area for olive oil. Although EEC production falls far short of meeting the demand, intra-EEC trade in fats and oils has shown a consistent growth in recent years. Imports increased to 236,000 tons in calendar year 1961 from 182,000 on the average in 1952-54. Despite this 30 percent increase the intra-Community share in total imports remained virtually unchanged.

The United States, the largest single supplier of fats and oils to the EEC, provides principally soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tallow. Except for a setback in 1958, U.S. shipments into the Community showed a strong and continued growth. Imports from the United States rose to 600,000 tons in 1960 from 264,000 on the average in 1951-53, a gain of 127 percent. The United States enlarged its share to 30 percent in 1960 from 21 percent in 1951-53. After the upward trend in the 1950's, EEC imports of U.S. fats and oils in 1961 fell 34 percent below the peak in 1960.

About three-fifths of EEC fats and oils imported are supplied by other countries, such as the Belgian Congo, Senegal, Mali, and Niger, which ship mostly peanut, palm, and palm-kernel oils. The Community's imports from these countries increased to an average of 1.1 million tons in the 2 calendar years 1960-61 from an average of 907,000 in the 3 years 1952-54. Despite the 25 percent rise, their share in the total declined by 3 percent. The Community is expected to continue its increased rate of imports from these countries because of its protective treatment accorded to African areas because of their close relationship with France.

The Community is expected to remain a deficit area in fats and oils for a number of years. (In butter, which is excluded from the foregoing analysis, the area is on balance about self-sufficient with a tendency toward a net

Table 3.--European Economic Community: Imports of fats and oils
(SITC Nos. 091, 411, 412, and 413) by origin, quantity,
value, and unit value, 1951-1961 1/

Year	Total	EEC countries 2/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 3/
-- <u>Thousand metric tons</u> --					
1951.....	1,176	---	---	233	---
1952.....	1,160	190	970	229	741
1953.....	1,455	169	1,286	331	955
1954.....	1,625	188	1,437	413	1,024
1955.....	1,651	175	1,476	465	1,011
1956.....	1,660	221	1,439	534	905
1957.....	1,646	173	1,473	565	908
1958.....	1,434	156	1,278	363	915
1959.....	1,630	184	1,446	501	945
1960.....	1,966	227	1,739	599	1,140
1961.....	1,766	236	1,530	396	1,134
-- <u>Thousand dollars (cif)</u> --					
1951.....	499,225	---	---	81,663	---
1952.....	355,108	62,618	292,490	59,998	232,492
1953.....	372,437	46,609	325,828	60,329	265,499
1954.....	409,188	46,998	362,190	88,177	274,013
1955.....	428,647	46,189	382,458	101,246	281,212
1956.....	492,114	65,718	426,396	126,985	299,411
1957.....	493,020	47,555	445,465	147,218	298,247
1958.....	381,073	39,078	341,995	84,379	257,616
1959.....	415,636	45,732	369,904	106,401	263,503
1960.....	494,667	56,954	437,713	107,980	329,733
1961.....	455,290	55,295	399,995	76,763	323,232
-- <u>Dollars/metric ton</u> --					
1951.....	424.51	---	---	350.48	---
1952.....	306.13	329.57	301.54	262.00	313.75
1953.....	255.97	275.79	253.36	182.26	278.01
1954.....	251.81	249.99	252.04	213.50	267.59
1955.....	259.63	263.94	259.12	217.73	278.15
1956.....	296.45	297.37	296.31	237.80	330.84
1957.....	299.53	274.88	302.42	260.56	328.46
1958.....	265.74	250.50	267.60	232.45	281.55
1959.....	254.99	248.54	255.81	212.38	278.84
1960.....	251.61	250.90	251.70	180.27	289.24
1961.....	257.81	234.30	261.43	193.84	285.04

1/ Excludes butter.

2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

3/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

export surplus. Production, which averaged 885,000 tons in 1960-61, will increase because of the apparent inability of consumption of milk in a liquid form to keep pace with the increase in output.) No variable import levy has been set on fats and oils, but there is a common external tariff to protect EEC production of edible fats (primarily of animal origin), olive oil in Italy, and other oil produced in the associated overseas territories. Under these circumstances, the market for U.S. fats and oils is not likely to expand greatly.

Feed Grains

The volume of feed grain (barley, corn, oats, and grain sorghums) imports into the European Economic Community increased substantially during the 1950's and in 1960 as domestic feed production did not keep pace with EEC livestock and poultry output. Imports fell somewhat in 1961 (table 4 and figure 3). The 6 countries annually consumed about 30 million metric tons of feed grains on the average in the past 11 calendar years. The deficit was about 25 percent of annual use in 1960. In the 2 years 1960-61, gross imports accounted for \$550 million, or 7 percent, of the area's agricultural foreign exchange bill.

Gross feed grain imports into the 6 countries increased to an average of more than 9 million tons in the 2 calendar years 1960-61 from 4.4 million in the 3 years 1951-53, with the degree of self-sufficiency declining to 75 percent from 79 percent. A rapidly growing proportion of EEC feed grain imports is intra-regional trade, mainly French shipments to the other five. This trade among member countries, which amounted to 162,000 tons in 1953, averaged more than 1.1 million in the 2 years 1960-61. As a result, intra-regional trade rose to 12 percent from 3 percent of EEC feed grain imports. Intra-EEC trade in 1962 was 47 percent below the previous year's level as lower yields held production down.

The EEC accounts for 40 percent of world imports of feed grains. This represents 7 percent of the aggregate value of agricultural imports. The United States, as a major supplying country, provides about 34 percent of annual EEC feed grain imports, which averaged 3.3 million tons in the 5-year period ending in 1961. The Netherlands, the leading buyer of U.S. feed grains, accounted for over half of U.S. shipments to the EEC in 1961. The United States, the main source of grain sorghums, supplied an average of 1.2 million tons a year in the 1959-61 period. American barley provides one-third of total EEC imports (2.8 million metric tons). Imports from the United States in 1961 did not reach earlier record levels. EEC feed grain crops were above average, and a considerable proportion of the wheat crop was diverted to feed use due to moisture damage and poor quality for bread-making. EEC imports of U.S. feed grains expanded appreciably to more than 3.9 million tons on the average in 1960-61 from 1.3 million in the 1951-53 period. The U.S. share of gross feed grain imports rose to 40 percent from 30 percent.

U.S. shipments of feed grains to the Community in 1962 totaled about 6 million metric tons and represented nearly half of its total imports. This 60 percent increase over the 1961 level reflected Italian trade liberalization, greater needs for livestock feeding, less wheat used for livestock feed, and less competition from other major world exporters.

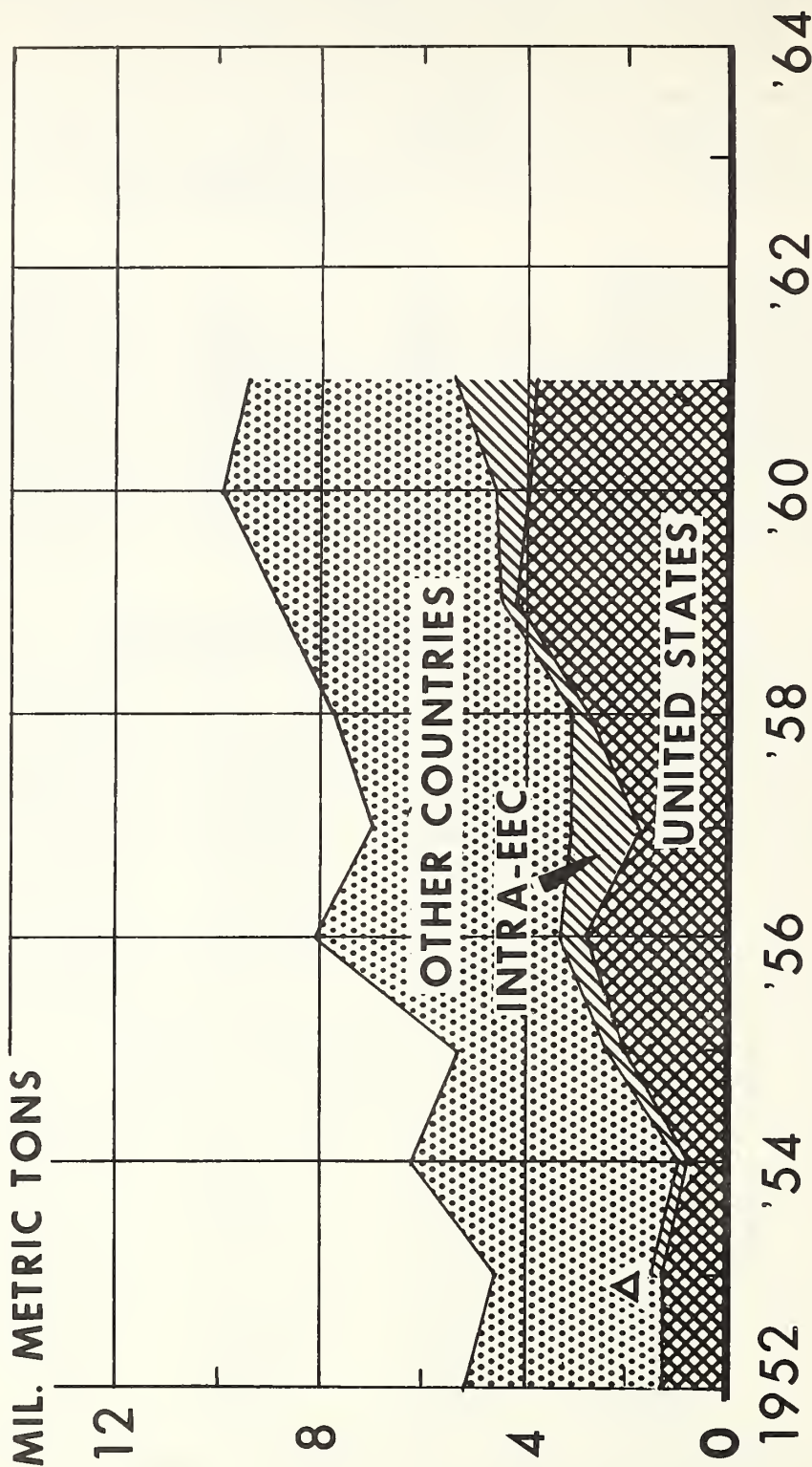
Table 4.--European Economic Community: Imports of feed grains
(SITC Nos. 043, 044, and 045) by origin, quantity, value,
and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- <u>Thousand metric tons</u> --					
1951.....	3,282	---	---	1,206	---
1952.....	5,182	---	---	1,285	---
1953.....	4,648	162	4,486	1,309	3,177
1954.....	6,136	151	5,985	781	5,204
1955.....	5,425	256	5,169	2,123	3,046
1956.....	8,069	464	7,605	2,805	4,800
1957.....	6,947	1,261	5,686	1,863	3,823
1958.....	7,769	333	7,436	2,751	4,685
1959.....	8,824	255	8,569	4,195	4,374
1960.....	9,924	626	9,298	3,953	5,345
1961.....	9,389	1,670	7,719	3,750	3,969
-- <u>Thousand dollars (cif)</u> --					
1951.....	316,742	---	---	100,405	---
1952.....	499,430	---	---	108,360	---
1953.....	355,115	11,960	343,155	102,392	240,763
1954.....	377,860	11,104	366,756	50,215	316,541
1955.....	368,408	18,214	350,194	130,889	219,305
1956.....	562,629	34,653	527,976	185,377	342,599
1957.....	449,117	76,592	372,525	115,693	256,832
1958.....	445,885	21,442	424,443	144,788	279,655
1959.....	517,657	16,986	500,671	231,433	269,238
1960.....	581,726	39,788	541,938	221,212	320,726
1961.....	519,150	89,385	429,765	199,467	230,298
-- <u>Dollars/metric ton</u> --					
1951.....	96.51	---	---	83.25	---
1952.....	96.38	---	---	84.33	---
1953.....	76.40	73.83	76.49	78.22	75.78
1954.....	61.58	73.54	61.28	64.30	60.82
1955.....	67.91	71.15	67.75	61.65	72.00
1956.....	69.73	74.68	69.42	66.09	71.37
1957.....	64.65	60.74	65.52	62.10	67.18
1958.....	57.39	64.39	57.08	52.63	59.69
1959.....	58.66	66.61	58.43	55.17	61.55
1960.....	58.62	63.56	58.28	55.96	60.00
1961.....	55.29	53.52	55.68	53.19	58.02

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

EEC* IMPORTS OF FEED GRAINS BY ORIGIN



* EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
 Δ 1952 INTRA-EEC TRADE NOT AVAILABLE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1898-63 (4)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 3

Other countries, such as Argentina, Australia, and South Africa, supplied more than half of the feed grains imported by the Community in the past decade. In 1961, Italy obtained a large part of its supplies under bilateral agreements, particularly with Argentina. Australia supplied West Germany a quota of 250,000 tons on the average in 1959-60. There was considerable fluctuation in imports over the past decade. They increased 22 percent between 1953-56 and 1960-61, even though their share in total EEC feed grain imports fell to 48 percent from 70. Imports from other countries advanced to 6.1 million tons in 1962, 47 percent of total EEC imports. Imports in 1962 were 54 percent larger than in 1961.

The growing demand for animal products is bringing about an increased demand for livestock feeds within the Community. Although self-sufficiency in feed grain is not foreseen in the near future, continued progress toward self-sufficiency appears probable. In the immediate future, U.S. feed grain shipments into the Community may be expected to increase or at least be maintained at their present level. The long-run outlook depends upon target prices set annually by each member country for its internal wholesale market and on EEC wheat utilization policies.

Feeding Stuff for Animals 6/

The production of feeding stuff for animals has expanded almost everywhere in the European Economic Community but has not kept pace with demand. The Community accounts for 36 percent of world feeding stuff imports and provides a valuable market for 4 million metric tons. The average annual value was \$282 million in calendar years 1960 and 1961. EEC imports expanded steadily in the 1950's, with the increase in per capita income and in demand for livestock, dairy, and poultry products. EEC imports of feeding stuff for animals accounted for 3 percent of the aggregate value of the Common Market's agricultural imports in the 2 years 1960-61 (table 5).

Trade between member countries of the EEC, which averaged 656,000 tons in 1952-54, rose to more than 1 million in 1960-61. Despite this 83 percent growth, the portion of intra-EEC imports relative to the total dropped to 30 percent from 42 percent.

The major portion of U.S. feeding stuff for animals imported by the Community was made up of oilseed meal and to a lesser extent prepared and mixed feed. Prior to 1955, there was no significant trade between the two areas. Since that year imports from the United States generally followed a rise and fall course. In 1957 and 1958, these imports were 45 percent below the 1956 level. They expanded in the next 2 years and set a record in 1960, reflecting drought conditions in the Community. As a consequence there was an unusually heavy movement of protein meal into that area. Higher prices, a good local pasture season, and improved forage and feed supplies triggered a 23 percent drop in 1961 imports below the previous year.

Imports of feeding stuff from other countries, such as Argentina and Peru, generally followed an upward trend. They rose to average more than 2 million

6/ Feeding stuff for animals includes hay and fodder, oilseed cake and meal, and meat meal and fish meal unfit for human consumption.

Table 5.--European Economic Community: Imports of feeding stuff for animals, (excluding unmilled cereals) (SITC No. 081) by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Thousand metric tons --					
1951.....	1,339	---	---	37	---
1952.....	1,307	597	710	13	697
1953.....	1,532	531	1,001	22	979
1954.....	1,933	841	1,092	81	1,011
1955.....	1,944	901	1,043	181	862
1956.....	2,047	736	1,311	199	1,112
1957.....	2,253	954	1,299	123	1,176
1958.....	2,851	934	1,917	100	1,817
1959.....	3,671	1,151	2,520	301	2,219
1960.....	3,770	1,111	2,659	372	2,287
1961.....	4,112	1,297	2,815	287	2,528
-- Thousand dollars (cif) --					
1951.....	81,475	---	---	3,533	---
1952.....	86,985	24,407	62,578	1,806	60,772
1953.....	111,160	21,888	89,272	2,312	86,960
1954.....	139,009	40,543	98,466	8,432	90,034
1955.....	149,422	47,569	101,853	16,816	85,037
1956.....	167,623	42,480	125,143	18,300	106,843
1957.....	172,526	50,720	121,806	11,095	110,711
1958.....	197,505	41,115	156,390	8,922	147,468
1959.....	284,444	61,358	223,086	22,781	200,305
1960.....	279,486	60,290	219,196	30,488	188,708
1961.....	285,123	69,399	215,724	24,108	191,616
-- Dollars/metric ton --					
1951.....	60.85	---	---	95.49	---
1952.....	66.55	40.88	88.14	138.92	87.19
1953.....	72.56	41.22	89.18	105.09	88.82
1954.....	71.91	48.21	90.17	104.73	89.05
1955.....	76.86	52.80	97.65	92.91	98.65
1956.....	81.89	57.72	95.46	91.96	96.09
1957.....	76.58	53.16	93.77	90.20	94.14
1958.....	69.28	44.02	81.58	89.22	81.16
1959.....	77.48	53.31	88.53	75.68	90.27
1960.....	74.13	54.27	82.44	81.96	82.51
1961.....	69.34	53.51	76.63	84.00	75.80

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

tons in the 2 years 1960-61 from 895,000 in 1952-54. As a result, the proportion of imports taken from other countries relative to gross EEC feeding stuff imports climbed to 61 percent from 56 percent. Imports rose to 2.5 million tons in 1961 from 2.3 million in 1960, under the impetus of greater supplies of fish meal, African peanuts, and Canadian rapeseed and flaxseed. In addition, prices declined or remained relatively stable.

The EEC has declared imports of many feedstuffs duty free since they supplement and are not competitive with local supplies. Expanding economic activity and rising standards of living in this market have fostered continuing growth in consumer demand for additional livestock and poultry products. To meet this demand the use of improved-quality mixed feeds is rapidly increasing. The use of soybean meal will rise as the efficiency of rations improves. The potential for U.S. oilseed and oilseed meal sales to the Community is encouraging.

Fruit and Nuts

Fruit and nut production and consumption in the European Economic Community rose between 1951 and 1961. The 6 countries consumed about 16 million metric tons of fresh fruit and nuts in 1961. About 85 percent of their requirements is met from domestic production, and the remainder from imports. EEC trade in all fruits and nuts expanded substantially during the past decade. Gross imports rose to an average of nearly 5 million tons in calendar years 1960-61 from 2.5 million tons on the average in 1951-53. The combined value of fruit and nuts imported from all countries reached more than \$900 million in the latter period and exceeded by 135 percent the corresponding average for the earlier years. Fruit and nuts accounted for 11 percent of the total EEC agricultural import bill in the 2 years 1960-61 (table 6).

Imports between member countries more than doubled over the decade of the 1950's. A relatively large and growing proportion of total fruit and nut imports came from intra-regional trade. In the 2 years 1960-61 Belgium derived the bulk of its imports of apples and pears (an average of 32,000 and 13,400 tons, respectively) from the Netherlands, and 94 percent of its peaches (7,900 tons) from Italy. On the whole, due to the dynamic development of its fruit industry, Italy was the main internal source. West Germany was the major recipient.

Movement of fruit and nuts from the United States to the Common Market showed a continuous growth from 1951 to 1957, increasing 131 percent. In 1959, imports from the United States were below the relatively low level to which they had fallen during 1958. Availability of supplies, changing prices, and import controls affected the normal trade pattern. There was an expansionary phase in 1960 and 1961 due to liberalization policies for trade in dried fruit and nuts and fresh citrus fruit. Imports of fruit and nuts into the Community, while generally governed by factors affecting domestic supplies and purchasing power, have been inhibited greatly by import exchange controls established by the major EEC importing members.

After World War II and until fairly recently, the EEC countries restricted fruit and nut imports (considered luxury items) to improve their external financial position, and encouraged expansion of orchards and groves at home.

Table 6 .--European Economic Community: Imports of fruit and nuts, fresh, dried, and preserved (SITC Nos. 051, 052, and 053) by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-61

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Thousand metric tons 3/--					
1951.....	2,167	---	---	113	---
1952.....	2,424	630	1,794	127	1,667
1953.....	2,972	681	2,291	153	2,138
1954.....	2,993	636	2,357	163	2,194
1955.....	3,397	947	2,450	175	2,275
1956.....	3,328	981	2,347	268	2,079
1957.....	3,767	990	2,777	303	2,474
1958.....	4,024	871	3,153	219	2,934
1959.....	4,549	1,357	3,192	151	3,041
1960.....	4,852	1,339	3,513	170	3,343
1961.....	5,146	1,498	3,648	225	3,423
-- Thousand dollars (cif) --					
1951.....	332,450	---	---	19,026	---
1952.....	390,662	89,278	301,384	23,943	277,441
1953.....	425,852	96,947	328,905	27,948	300,957
1954.....	488,485	110,156	378,329	31,853	346,476
1955.....	549,713	134,713	415,000	34,351	380,649
1956.....	668,827	165,627	503,200	65,375	437,825
1957.....	778,039	184,311	593,728	71,067	522,661
1958.....	808,510	165,602	642,908	59,019	583,889
1959.....	774,844	210,929	563,915	40,205	523,710
1960.....	845,457	225,919	619,538	48,482	571,056
1961.....	954,030	268,420	685,610	59,004	626,606
-- Dollars/metric ton --					
1951.....	153.41	---	---	168.37	---
1952.....	161.16	141.71	168.00	188.53	166.43
1953.....	143.29	142.36	143.56	182.67	140.77
1954.....	163.21	173.20	160.51	195.42	157.92
1955.....	161.82	142.25	169.39	196.29	167.32
1956.....	200.97	168.83	214.40	243.94	210.59
1957.....	206.54	186.17	213.80	234.54	211.26
1958.....	200.92	190.13	203.90	269.49	199.01
1959.....	170.33	155.44	176.67	266.26	172.22
1960.....	174.25	168.72	176.36	285.19	170.82
1961.....	185.39	179.19	187.94	262.24	183.06

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

3/ Product weight.

Within the last 3 years, EEC countries have removed many of their restrictions on imports of U.S. fruits. The remaining controls -- imposed initially to protect the balance of payments -- were retained as devices to protect producers at home and in associated areas.

By far the greatest part of EEC fruit and nut imports comes from other countries, such as South Africa, Spain, Argentina, Turkey, and Greece. Their share in the Community's market declined to 67 percent in 1960-61 from 71 percent in 1951-53 -- to the benefit of intra-EEC suppliers, whose share in turn rose to 29 percent from 23 percent. Greece, whose association with the Common Market became effective November 1, 1962, provided a large part of West Germany's imports of peaches and table grapes. The North African countries, particularly Algeria, have played a preponderant part in supplying France with fresh citrus fruits and grapes.

High income elasticity of demand for fruit and nuts, market development, and improved quality standards account for the increase in EEC fruit and nut imports. Domestic crops normally provide about half of total fruit and nut supplies in the Community. The expansion of demand for top grade fruit and nuts, out-of-season varieties, and fruit not grown locally, such as bananas, resulted in increased imports from outside the EEC. Under normal conditions, U.S. prunes, oranges, orange juice, and canned deciduous fruits form more than half of EEC imports of these items. The forces which were at work in the 1950's likely will continue in the immediate future.

The Common Agricultural Policy for fruit aims to stabilize prices to home producers by preventing imports of low-priced fruit and prohibiting imports of poor-quality products and to gradually liberalize trade between member countries. EEC market opportunities for U.S. fruit and nuts depend on the level of duties established, nontariff measures, and degree of response of EEC production to rising demand. If the EEC removes such nontariff restrictions as seasonal embargoes on some fruits, U.S. sales to the Community will improve.

Hides and Skins

The EEC produced about 354,000 metric tons of hides and skins annually in the 2 years 1960-61. Domestic production amounted to 48 percent of the 735,000 tons available. The strong economic position of the Community has made it an attractive market for some 50 percent of the total value of hides and skins traded internationally. Gross imports of hides and skins into the Community accounted for 3 percent of the agricultural import bill in calendar years 1960-61. Reflecting economic growth and higher standards of living, EEC imports expanded 150 percent during the past decade. Except for 1958, they followed a consistent upward course to an average of 490,000 tons in 1960-61 from 244,000 tons in 1951-53 (table 7).

Trade between member countries of the Common Market, which averaged 36,000 tons in calendar years 1952-54, or 13 percent of gross imports, rose to 119,000 in 1960-61. Growth of livestock numbers and increased slaughter have made more hides and skins available. France, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the Netherlands are the most important intra-EEC sources while West Germany is the main recipient of hides and skins from other EEC members.

Table 7.--European Economic Community: Imports of hides and skins
(except fur skins) (SITC No. 211) by origin, quantity, value,
and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Thousand metric tons --					
1951.....	207	---	---	3	---
1952.....	249	27	222	4	218
1953.....	275	37	238	7	231
1954.....	286	43	243	48	195
1955.....	340	66	274	46	228
1956.....	370	65	305	32	273
1957.....	419	60	359	53	306
1958.....	389	68	321	50	271
1959.....	443	90	353	26	327
1960.....	467	110	357	41	316
1961.....	513	128	385	49	336
-- Thousand dollars (cif) --					
1951.....	189,777	---	---	2,474	---
1952.....	164,703	13,016	151,687	2,681	149,006
1953.....	184,048	9,970	174,078	3,853	170,225
1954.....	175,282	19,128	156,154	19,201	136,953
1955.....	184,541	27,024	157,517	18,922	138,595
1956.....	209,175	27,109	182,066	16,380	165,686
1957.....	254,207	26,613	227,594	24,249	203,345
1958.....	206,059	26,734	179,325	20,404	158,921
1959.....	270,973	43,449	227,524	17,205	210,319
1960.....	283,110	49,951	233,159	17,828	215,331
1961.....	297,318	55,993	241,325	23,111	218,214
-- Dollars/metric ton --					
1951.....	916.80	---	---	824.67	---
1952.....	661.46	482.07	683.27	670.25	683.51
1953.....	669.26	269.46	731.42	550.43	736.90
1954.....	612.87	444.84	642.61	400.02	702.32
1955.....	542.77	409.45	574.88	411.35	607.87
1956.....	565.34	417.06	596.94	511.88	606.91
1957.....	606.70	443.55	633.97	457.53	664.53
1958.....	529.71	393.15	558.64	408.08	586.42
1959.....	611.68	482.77	644.54	661.73	643.18
1960.....	606.23	454.10	653.11	434.68	681.43
1961.....	579.57	437.45	626.82	471.65	649.45

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

The Common Market was a good outlet for about 49,000 tons or \$23.1 million worth of hides and skins in 1961. The Netherlands and West Germany were the principal markets. U.S. shipments into the Community throughout the past decade generally have followed a fluctuating pattern. Starting from a negligible amount in 1951, they rose to 48,000 tons in 1954. In 1956, they dropped 30 percent below the 1955 level. An expansion to 53,000 tons in 1957 placed EEC imports of U.S. hides and skins at an alltime high, two-thirds above the 1956 level. Part of the 1957 advance was due to lower U.S. prices and improved marketing methods by U.S. dealers. In 1959, EEC imports were down 50 percent from 1957 as increased demand reduced U.S. and Argentine supplies. Thereafter, imports advanced to 49,000 tons in 1961, 4,000 below the 1957 record.

The largest part of EEC import requirements of hides and skins is met by imports from other countries, such as Argentina, Australia, and India. EEC imports rose 52 percent to 326,000 tons in calendar years 1960-61 from 215,000 tons in 1952-54. Many members of the Common Market took their supplies from Argentina under multilateral trade and payments agreements. However, the expansion of both intra-regional and U.S. imports reduced the relative share from other countries to 66 percent from 80 percent. Conditions governing production and exports in the main supplying countries largely influenced the changes in this pattern of imports.

Shipments of hides and skins into the EEC probably will continue at the present level, because present regulations provide for free imports. The outlook is favorable for the long-term future of U.S. hides and skins in the Common Market. However, as the result of competition from plastics, problems may arise that could outweigh any increase in U.S. sales due to improved standards of living in the Community.

Meats

Imports of meats (including beef and pork variety meats and poultry meat) by the six countries of the Common Market form a significant proportion of total world imports. Both volume and value more than tripled over the past decade. Gross meat imports of the Community increased to more than half a million metric tons in calendar years 1960 and 1961 from 165,000 in the early 1950's, accounting for nearly 5 percent of the agricultural foreign exchange bill in 1961. During the past decade, meat consumption in the Community, measured in value, rose by 40 percent; domestic production, by 35 percent; and net imports by 73 percent.

Meat production in the 6 countries of the Common Market provides 94 percent of consumption. Imports from outside the Community contribute only an estimated 6 percent of the consumption of all meats. Prospects suggest a significant growth in the demand for meats in the six countries, especially poultry meat. Since the common agricultural and import policies probably will stimulate further EEC expansion, production of meats in the Community is likely to almost keep pace with demand. Larger imports from outside the region would result, however, if a high rate of income growth caused demand to grow faster than production.

Rising supplies of meats originating within the six Community countries form a growing share of the Community's meat market. Trade between countries now forming the Common Market amounted to an average 38,000 tons in 1951-53 and rose to an average of 222,000 in 1960-61. The intra-EEC share of all the Community's meat imports advanced to 38 percent from 23 percent (table 8). The principal suppliers of meats within the region are Netherlands and France. Rapid expansion of intra-Community trade reduced the relative share of supplies imported from other nations, notably Denmark and Latin America. Intra-EEC exchanges of meat will be affected further by liberalization policies promoted by the Community.

Movement of meat supplies into the Community from the United States showed a remarkable growth during the 1950's. These imports averaged 18,000 tons in the 3 calendar year 1951-53 and rose to an average of 84,000 in the 2 years 1960-61. The upward trend represented a nearly four-fold increase; and, as a result, the U.S. share of all EEC meat imports rose to 15 percent from 11 percent. The bulk of U.S. meats in the EEC market consisted of variety and poultry meats. A tremendous growth in EEC poultry imports from the United States occurred in recent years.

Argentina and Denmark are the most important of the other countries which supplied more than half of the Community's meat imports. These imports from other countries rose to 276,000 tons on the average in 1960-61 from 108,000 in 1951-53. Notwithstanding the 155 percent growth in these imports, the share of other countries in total EEC meat imports fell from 66 percent to 47 percent. The United States picked up some of the loss, but the greater part was made up by larger intra-EEC exchanges.

The development of the Community so far has favorably affected meat imports from the United States because of the growth in EEC national income and consumer purchasing power. However, EEC regulations for beef and pork variety meats have not yet been implemented. With implementation of these regulations, pork variety meat will be subject to an import levy and gate price system, and beef variety meats will be subject to an import certificate requirement. However, the new common external tariff for beef and pork variety meats has been set at 20 percent ad valorem -- a rate which has been bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in negotiations that took place in early 1962. As a result of binding, duties or other restrictive regulations should not exceed the bound rate of 20 percent ad valorem. This rate is substantially higher than the previous duties imposed by the individual EEC countries, and the higher duties will no doubt have an adverse effect on U.S. trade.

The EEC regulations on poultry have erected such high gate prices and levies as to seriously threaten the excellent market for U.S. poultry in West Germany. Retail poultry prices have been forced up 15 to 20 percent, and consumer demand has thus been reduced. At the same time, added impetus has been given to broiler production within the Community. West Germany is the leading market for U.S. poultry.

Table 8.--European Economic Community: Imports of meat, fresh, chilled or frozen (SITC No. 011) by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Thousand metric tons --					
1951.....	168	25	143	7	136
1952.....	163	36	127	19	108
1953.....	163	54	109	28	81
1954.....	190	82	108	26	82
1955.....	250	102	148	34	114
1956.....	372	85	287	40	247
1957.....	407	94	313	34	279
1958.....	422	106	316	30	286
1959.....	496	157	339	55	284
1960.....	597	234	363	71	292
1961.....	568	210	358	97	261
-- Thousand dollars (cif) --					
1951.....	93,003	18,773	74,230	2,655	71,575
1952.....	94,705	23,892	70,813	8,189	62,624
1953.....	82,910	23,868	54,042	12,248	41,794
1954.....	104,895	44,675	60,220	12,892	47,328
1955.....	133,134	55,722	77,412	14,501	62,911
1956.....	189,244	48,514	140,730	17,817	122,913
1957.....	222,736	61,417	161,319	16,785	144,534
1958.....	238,827	65,802	173,025	16,955	156,070
1959.....	284,667	97,494	187,173	29,272	157,901
1960.....	358,009	147,588	210,421	38,022	172,399
1961.....	332,770	135,394	197,376	53,730	143,646
-- Dollars/metric ton --					
1951.....	553.59	750.92	519.09	379.28	526.29
1952.....	581.01	663.67	557.58	431.00	579.85
1953.....	508.65	534.59	495.80	437.43	515.98
1954.....	552.08	544.82	557.59	495.85	576.07
1955.....	532.54	542.29	523.05	426.50	551.85
1956.....	508.72	570.75	490.35	445.42	497.62
1957.....	547.26	653.37	515.40	493.68	518.04
1958.....	565.94	620.77	547.55	565.17	545.70
1959.....	573.92	620.98	552.13	532.22	556.02
1960.....	599.68	630.72	579.67	535.52	590.41
1961.....	585.86	644.73	551.33	553.92	579.44

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

Oilseeds, Oil Nuts, and Oil Kernels

EEC production of oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels averaged 337,000 metric tons each year between 1951 and 1961. Rapeseed is the only oilseed grown in quantity. Virtually all of it is produced in France and West Germany. Climatic conditions, traditional rotations, and concentration on livestock production prevent an increase in EEC output. The Community takes a large percentage of the quantities moving in world trade and depends on imports for practically all its requirements. EEC imports of oilseeds accounted for 7 percent of the area's agricultural foreign exchange bill in 1961.

Apart from a minor setback in 1958, EEC oilseed imports showed a strong and continuous growth during the 1950's (table 9 and figure 4). Imports rose to nearly 4 million metric tons from 2 million. The increase in oilseed demand reflected increased feed and industrial uses. Flaxseed and related oilseeds are basic materials in paints, varnishes, and many other products. Soybeans are important in the production of margarine and salad oils.

There is little intra-EEC trade in oilseeds. The 37,000 tons in calendar year 1961 represented less than 1 percent of EEC's total oilseed imports.

The Common Market has been a key outlet for U.S. oilseeds such as soybeans and flaxseed as well as large and increasing quantities of oilseed meal. The United States has been the largest single supplier of oilseeds to the Common Market. Imports increased to average over 1.5 million tons in 1960-61, more than 6 times the 231,000 tons in 1951-53. With such vigorous expansion, the U.S. share in the EEC import market climbed to 40 percent from 11 percent while the share of other suppliers declined.

Canada, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Mali, Niger, and other countries provide the greatest part of EEC imports. These countries send peanuts, palm kernels, soybeans, flaxseed, and rapeseed. Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed occupy a strong market position in the Community. France extended protection to domestic rapeseed and to oilseeds (mainly peanuts) produced in its associated overseas countries. Imports from overseas countries other than the United States increased to 2.3 million tons in 1960-61 from 1.6 million in 1952-54. Despite the 43 percent growth, the share of these countries in the EEC import market declined to 60 percent from 83 percent.

The United States is interested in the EEC oilseed import market. The potential for U.S. oilseed sales to the Community is encouraging, with the growing mixed feed industry providing a basis for much of the expanding market. Present regulations permitting free imports of oilseeds and oilseed meal are expected to continue.

Rice

EEC provides a market for 340,000 metric tons (milled basis) of the world's rice trade, or about 4 percent of world rice trade in recent years. Four EEC countries produce no rice. Annual production in France and Italy averaged 766,000 tons in calendar years 1960 and 1961. Consumption in the Community as a whole rose slowly during the 1950's, largely reflecting population growth.

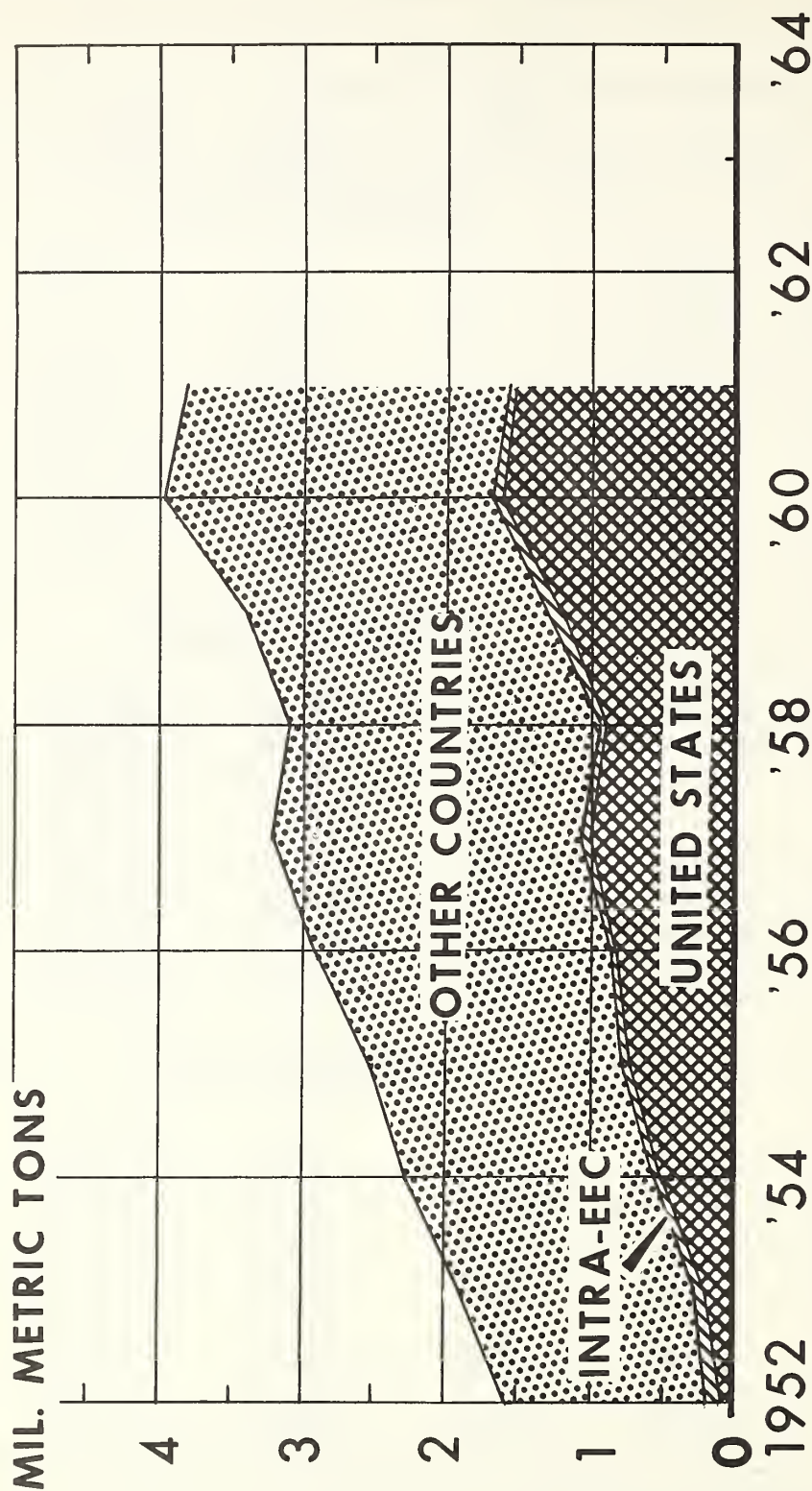
Table 9.--European Economic Community: Imports of oilseeds, oil nuts,
and oil kernels (SITC No. 221) by origin, quantity, value,
and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- <u>Thousand metric tons</u> --					
1951.....	2,385	---	---	287	---
1952.....	1,641	41	1,600	166	1,434
1953.....	1,940	24	1,916	241	1,675
1954.....	2,305	21	2,284	504	1,780
1955.....	2,572	17	2,555	711	1,844
1956.....	2,937	23	2,914	864	2,050
1957.....	3,202	32	3,170	1,041	2,129
1958.....	3,171	30	3,141	903	2,238
1959.....	3,471	20	3,451	1,297	2,154
1960.....	3,989	25	3,964	1,612	2,352
1961.....	3,866	37	3,829	1,509	2,320
-- <u>Thousand dollars (cif)</u> --					
1951.....	488,340	---	---	34,258	---
1952.....	304,392	7,767	296,625	23,610	273,015
1953.....	341,676	4,595	337,081	28,521	308,560
1954.....	395,331	3,753	391,578	59,017	332,561
1955.....	406,233	3,206	403,027	78,828	324,199
1956.....	475,446	4,383	471,063	101,907	369,156
1957.....	505,425	5,666	499,759	110,910	388,849
1958.....	474,935	5,359	469,576	88,567	381,009
1959.....	501,971	3,777	498,194	125,583	372,611
1960.....	557,217	4,496	552,721	149,894	402,827
1961.....	549,703	6,011	543,692	161,086	382,606
-- <u>Dollars/metric ton</u> --					
1951.....	204.75	---	---	119.36	---
1952.....	185.49	189.44	185.39	142.23	190.39
1953.....	176.12	191.46	176.93	118.34	184.21
1954.....	171.51	178.71	171.44	117.10	186.83
1955.....	157.94	188.59	157.74	110.87	175.81
1956.....	161.88	190.56	161.65	117.95	180.08
1957.....	157.85	177.06	157.65	106.54	182.64
1958.....	149.77	178.63	149.50	98.08	170.24
1959.....	144.62	188.85	144.36	96.82	172.98
1960.....	139.69	179.84	139.44	92.99	171.27
1961.....	142.19	162.46	141.99	106.75	164.92

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

EEC* IMPORTS OF OILSEEDS, OIL NUTS, AND OIL KERNELS BY ORIGIN



* EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The policy to restrict rice imports is reflected in the statement of the Commission that "there will be a continuing deficit of about 100,000 tons of broken rice used for animal feed and industry, but that Italy and France (plus Madagascar) could in principle meet the human consumption requirements of the whole Community." 7/ The average value of gross imports was \$39 million in 1960-61.

Gross rice imports into the Community increased to 354,000 tons in 1960-61 from 208,000 in 1951-53 (table 10). Not all countries shared equally in EEC's expanded rice market. There were changes from one year to another, and imports reached a record level in 1959. Rice shipments into the Community in 1961 were 22 percent below the levels of the preceding 2 years.

Intra-EEC trade in rice showed divergent tendencies but followed a declining course. Imports between member countries, which amounted to 92,000 tons in 1951-53, or 46 percent of gross imports, dropped to 35,000 tons in 1960-61, or 10 percent of the total. During this period the bulk of Italy's rice exports went to non-Community countries, while importing EEC members obtained rice from suppliers outside the EEC. Of the 11-year average gross imports of 301,000 tons, only 56,000 were purchased within the Community. Since imports of rice into Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany are free of Government control, these extra-regional purchases presumably reflected consumer tastes, competitive prices, and quality considerations.

U.S. shipments of rice into the Community increased to 80,000 tons in 1960-61 from 7,000 in 1952-54. The long-grain rice imported from the United States is not produced in the Community. Italy grows round rice and some medium-grain type rice, and France is almost self-sufficient in round grain. The preference for long-grain rice and the relative high quality of American short-grain rice caused the U.S. share of total imports into the Community to rise sharply in recent years. About 32 percent of rice imports into the Community originated in the United States in 1961 compared with 16 percent in 1960 and 9 percent in 1957. 8/ Expanded U.S. rice sales in Europe have been for dollars.

Egypt, Thailand, Burma, and other countries provided more than half of the EEC rice imports. Imports from these countries increased to 240,000 tons in 1960-61 from 109,000 in 1952-54, and their share of EEC rice imports rose to 66 percent from 54 percent.

Self-sufficiency for the six countries would change the pattern of trade in rice. Adoption of a preferential tariff in the EEC area will greatly affect the trade picture. The EEC consumer preference for long-grain rice may influence the Community's tariff in such a way that imports from the United States will continue to be an important factor, otherwise the U.S. rice industry will suffer a severe setback.

7/ Agricultural commodities and the European Common Market, FAO, Rome 1962, page 26. Madagascar is now the Malagasy Republic.

8/ Imports by the 4 importing countries -- Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany -- from the United States accounted for 37 percent of total EEC rice imports in 1961, and 20 percent in 1960. For 1962, imports from the United States apparently reached 39 percent of the total.

Table 10.--European Economic Community: Imports of rice (SITC No. 042)
by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Thousand metric tons --					
1951.....	293	105	188	---	---
1952.....	141	68	73	4	69
1953.....	191	104	87	7	80
1954.....	256	68	188	9	179
1955.....	363	34	329	23	306
1956.....	352	67	285	66	219
1957.....	302	17	285	28	257
1958.....	300	35	265	19	246
1959.....	401	48	353	87	266
1960.....	398	38	360	64	296
1961.....	310	31	279	95	184
-- Thousand dollars (cif) --					
1951.....	43,895	18,420	25,475	---	---
1952.....	24,650	12,413	12,237	607	11,630
1953.....	39,889	22,115	17,774	1,230	16,544
1954.....	38,654	12,170	26,484	1,469	25,015
1955.....	43,630	5,143	38,487	1,689	36,798
1956.....	46,136	8,623	37,513	5,526	31,987
1957.....	41,006	2,602	38,404	3,016	35,388
1958.....	38,970	4,976	33,994	2,525	31,469
1959.....	45,464	6,249	39,215	9,753	29,462
1960.....	41,279	4,790	36,489	7,342	29,147
1961.....	36,404	4,302	32,102	11,077	21,025
-- Dollars/metric ton --					
1951.....	149.81	175.43	135.50	---	---
1952.....	174.82	182.54	167.63	151.75	168.55
1953.....	208.84	212.64	204.30	175.71	206.80
1954.....	150.99	178.97	140.87	163.22	139.75
1955.....	120.19	151.26	116.98	73.43	120.25
1956.....	131.07	128.70	131.62	83.73	146.06
1957.....	135.78	153.06	134.75	107.71	137.70
1958.....	129.90	142.17	128.28	132.89	127.92
1959.....	113.38	130.19	111.09	112.10	110.76
1960.....	103.72	126.05	101.36	114.72	98.47
1961.....	117.43	138.77	115.06	116.60	114.27

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

Tobacco

Tobacco is grown in four EEC countries -- Belgium, France, Italy, and West Germany. Production averaged 156,000 metric tons in 1955-60. In 1961, the crops were reduced sharply to 50,000 tons because of blue-mold disease; but in 1962, as a result of effective disease control, production recovered to 92,000 tons. Consumption is increasing and future demand is expected to expand with income gains and population growth.

EEC imports of tobacco expanded appreciably during the past decade, climbing to 206,000 tons on the average in 1960-61 from 137,000 in 1951-53 (table 11). Increased imports in recent years were needed to make up deficiencies in domestic supplies. In 1961 and 1962 some countries of the Community increased their stocks in anticipation of the sharp increase in duty rates in mid-1962.

In the early part of the 1950's there was relatively little trade in raw tobacco among the six countries, with the exception of imports from Italy by the other five. In 1955, 6,000 tons moved in intra-EEC trade, about 4,000 of which came from Italy. In 1961, 22,000 tons were imported from the member countries, with 9,000 imported from Italy by the other 5. Italy has been attempting to expand tobacco production and likely will increase its exports to the other EEC countries. Intra-EEC imports in the 2 years 1960-61 averaged 350 percent above the 1951-53 level. Due to this strong rate of growth, member countries enlarged their share of total EEC imports to 9 percent from 3 percent.

The EEC as a group has a wide range of non-European as well as European suppliers, with the United States providing annually about one-third of such imports. The United States is the largest outside supplier. West Germany, the leading buyer of U.S. tobacco, increased its takings to nearly 31,000 tons in 1961. U.S. shipments into the Community have been well maintained on an absolute quantity basis but have not shared proportionately in the growth in total EEC tobacco imports. The U.S. share of Common Market tobacco imports was down to 28 percent in calendar years 1960-61 compared with an average of 37 percent in 1951-53.

Substantial quantities of EEC imports came from areas such as Greece, Rhodesia-Nyasaland, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Latin America. Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco is rapidly gaining ground in the expanding West European market. Between 1956 and 1960 its share in EEC imports increased to nearly 10 percent from 3 percent, largely at the expense of imports from the United States. EEC imports climbed from 75,000 to 134,000 tons annually over the 1951-61 period. Though the volume of imports expanded, their share in total EEC imports remained unchanged.

Most EEC countries are directing their tobacco purchasing activities toward certain areas for specified political and economic reasons. Through association agreements, the EEC granted duty-free entry for tobacco from Greece and associated areas of Africa. This is expected to assure increased imports from Africa. In addition, some EEC countries import tobacco under bilateral arrangements with certain trading partners. There also has been a gradual shift to the import of lower-quality cigarette-type tobaccos, especially from Africa and Asia.

Table 11.--European Economic Community: Imports of tobacco, unmanufactured (SITC No. 121) by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC countries 1/	Total minus EEC countries	United States	Other countries 2/
-- Thousand metric tons --					
1951.....	135	5	130	55	75
1952.....	135	3	132	46	86
1953.....	142	4	138	51	87
1954.....	173	5	168	56	112
1955.....	169	6	163	53	110
1956.....	167	6	161	52	109
1957.....	171	6	165	53	112
1958.....	177	8	169	51	118
1959.....	179	9	170	46	124
1960.....	198	14	184	58	126
1961.....	214	22	192	58	134
-- Thousand dollars (cif) --					
1951.....	132,148	4,897	127,251	56,786	70,465
1952.....	140,738	2,882	137,856	53,899	83,957
1953.....	157,125	4,254	152,871	61,278	91,593
1954.....	198,692	3,701	194,991	71,241	123,750
1955.....	196,799	4,146	192,653	68,426	124,227
1956.....	199,852	5,713	194,139	64,173	129,966
1957.....	212,853	6,492	206,361	69,879	136,482
1958.....	215,507	8,875	206,632	73,403	133,229
1959.....	204,946	10,878	194,068	68,399	125,669
1960.....	228,018	20,519	207,499	83,645	123,854
1961.....	246,140	35,407	210,733	86,406	124,327
-- Dollars/metric ton --					
1951.....	978.87	978.40	978.85	1,032.47	939.53
1952.....	1,042.50	960.67	1,044.36	1,171.72	976.24
1953.....	1,106.51	1,063.50	1,107.76	1,201.53	1,052.79
1954.....	1,148.51	740.20	1,160.66	1,272.16	1,104.91
1955.....	1,164.49	691.00	1,181.92	1,291.06	1,129.34
1956.....	1,196.72	952.17	1,205.83	1,234.10	1,192.35
1957.....	1,244.75	1,082.00	1,250.67	1,318.47	1,218.59
1958.....	1,217.55	1,109.38	1,222.67	1,439.27	1,129.06
1959.....	1,144.95	1,208.67	1,141.58	1,486.93	1,013.46
1960.....	1,151.61	1,465.64	1,127.71	1,442.16	982.97
1961.....	1,150.19	1,609.41	1,097.57	1,489.76	927.81

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

The United States seems likely to continue to experience a decreasing share of an increasing import market. This will be accentuated unless there is a sharp reduction in the present EEC duty rate, which is considerably higher than those formerly in effect in most member countries. The new external duty of 28 percent ad valorem penalizes U.S. high-quality leaf as such leaf is also higher priced than competitive imports. U.S. tobacco is used in the EEC for blending with lower-quality tobaccos produced elsewhere. EEC manufacturers are using a higher proportion of lower-quality tobaccos in their blends as EEC smokers buy more cigarettes containing a smaller proportion of U.S. leaf.

Wheat and Grain Equivalent of Flour

The 6 EEC countries produce over half of Western Europe's and more than 10 percent of the world's output of wheat. The degree of self-sufficiency increased in the EEC as a whole to 93 percent in recent years from 80 percent in 1951-53. The Community consumes annually about 28 million metric tons of wheat.

Gross wheat imports into the 6 Community countries declined to 4.5 million tons in calendar year 1960 from 5.9 million in the early 1950's (table 12 and figure 5). The downward trend in gross imports into the EEC was interrupted in 1961, however, when imports advanced to 7.2 million tons, largely on account of the Italian crop failure of 1960 and a reduction in the area sown to winter wheat in France in the fall of 1960. EEC imports represent 15 percent of world imports. In calendar years 1960 and 1961, the value of gross imports into the Community averaged \$418 million, or 5 percent of the Common Market's agricultural import bill. This compared with 9 percent in 1951-53. Principal import demand is for high-quality wheat suitable for blending with soft wheat produced in Europe.

Imports of wheat among Common Market countries, which averaged 190,000 tons in 1951-53, or 3 percent of gross EEC imports, rose to more than half a million tons in recent years, or 13 percent of gross wheat imports. France stood out as the most important Community source of wheat, providing 88 percent of intra-regional deliveries in 1961; and West Germany appeared as the main recipient, absorbing 82 percent of intra-Community trade. However, in 1962, EEC importing countries were reluctant to buy French wheat. Since production in the other member countries was at a peak, they required little soft wheat, the only kind France can supply in quantity. The major EEC wheat importers, West Germany and the Netherlands, needed hard wheat for blending with soft varieties.

The present EEC countries provide a good market for U.S. wheat, which made up 2 percent of their total agricultural foreign exchange bill in 1961. Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany were the major buyers. The United States was a supplier of soft and hard wheats, which varied in amount from year to year with the size of the Community's crop, but the U.S. share has been declining. The Community obtained 45 percent of its wheat imports from the United States in 1951-53, but only 18 percent in 1960. The postwar recovery of Europe, substantial increases in output, and trade with competing countries explain this reduction. However, the decline in takings from the United

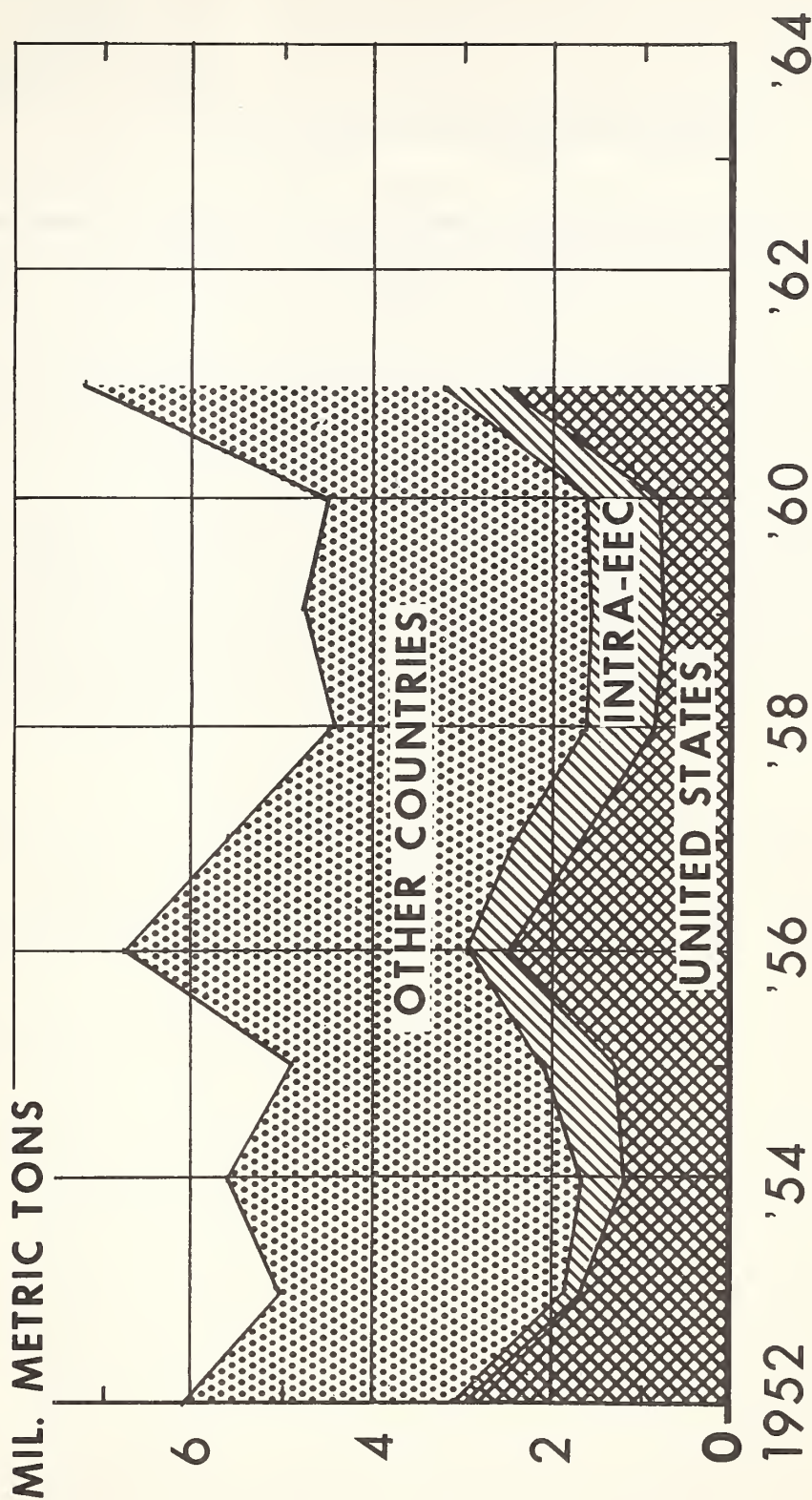
Table 12.--European Economic Community: Imports of wheat and grain equivalent of wheat flour (SITC Nos. 041 and 046) by origin, quantity, value, and unit value, 1951-1961

Year	Total	EEC : countries : 1/	Total minus : EEC : countries	United : States	Other : countries : 2/
-- <u>Thousand metric tons</u> --					
1951.....	6,846	278	6,568	3,637	2,931
1952.....	6,085	92	5,993	2,990	3,003
1953.....	5,036	203	4,833	1,707	3,126
1954.....	5,601	446	5,155	1,204	3,951
1955.....	4,887	728	4,159	1,338	2,821
1956.....	6,756	386	6,370	2,556	3,814
1957.....	5,617	684	4,933	1,740	3,193
1958.....	4,434	767	3,667	870	2,797
1959.....	4,749	805	3,944	775	3,169
1960.....	4,493	821	3,672	813	2,859
1961.....	7,197	654	6,543	2,577	3,966
-- <u>Thousand dollars (cif)</u> --					
1951.....	625,374	24,089	601,285	316,430	284,855
1952.....	574,577	8,418	566,159	271,878	294,281
1953.....	456,597	18,209	438,388	138,310	300,078
1954.....	442,283	30,826	411,457	84,392	327,065
1955.....	400,079	48,817	351,262	95,498	255,764
1956.....	547,528	28,182	519,346	191,985	327,361
1957.....	441,289	43,183	398,106	136,967	261,139
1958.....	315,541	41,375	274,166	58,891	215,275
1959.....	324,167	45,221	278,946	50,767	228,179
1960.....	306,502	45,120	261,382	53,120	208,262
1961.....	529,821	36,715	493,106	188,744	304,362
-- <u>Dollars/metric ton</u> --					
1951.....	91.35	86.65	91.55	87.00	97.19
1952.....	94.42	91.50	94.47	90.93	98.00
1953.....	90.67	89.70	90.71	81.02	95.99
1954.....	78.96	69.12	79.82	70.09	82.78
1955.....	81.86	67.06	84.46	71.37	90.66
1956.....	81.04	73.01	81.53	75.11	85.83
1957.....	78.56	63.13	80.70	78.72	81.78
1958.....	71.1	53.94	74.76	67.69	76.97
1959.....	68.26	56.18	70.73	56.51	72.00
1960.....	68.22	54.96	71.18	65.34	72.84
1961.....	73.62	56.14	75.36	73.24	76.74

1/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands, and West Germany.

2/ Total minus columns 2 and 4.

EEC* IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND GRAIN EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR BY ORIGIN



* EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

States was reversed in 1961, when imports more than trebled the previous year's volume and accounted for 36 percent of EEC wheat imports. This increase over 1960 resulted from a short 1961 Community crop. The downward trend of U.S. wheat imports into the Community was resumed in 1962 when imports totaled 769,000 tons compared with 2.5 million in 1961. This sharp decline stemmed mainly from improved wheat production in the Community.

In 1960, other countries such as Canada, Argentina, and the USSR supplied a large part of EEC imports. The share of the Community's imports supplied by these countries was 39 percent, 10 percent, and 9 percent, respectively. Imports from these 3 and other countries into the Community, which averaged 3 million tons in 1951-53, rose to about 4 million in 1961. Their share of total EEC wheat imports increased to 55 percent from 51 percent. U.S. supplies moving into the Community dropped to 813,000 tons in 1960 from 2.8 million in 1951-53 while Canadian imports into the Community of about 1.5 million tons, on the whole, remained stable during this period. Canada has been the main source of wheat imports, especially hard red wheat.

The future market for wheat imports into the Community is significant for the United States. The Community has moved in recent years toward a self-sufficient position in wheat. This, along with the inauguration of the variable import levy system in August 1962, has developed further protectionist policies of the EEC. This and other factors have darkened the outlook for U.S. wheat imports into the Community, except for quality wheat.



Export Highlights

SUMMARY: JULY 1962 - FEBRUARY 1963

U.S. agricultural exports in July-February of fiscal year 1962-63 were \$203 million below the level for the same period a year earlier. They were \$3,159 million compared with \$3,362 million for the like period in 1961-62 (table 13). February exports of \$498 million were up sharply from \$411 million a year ago, reflecting increased shipments after the longshoremen's strike. For the 8 months ending in February, there were sharp declines in exports of wheat and flour, cotton, tobacco, and inedible tallow. Offsetting these declines somewhat were sharp increases in feed grains, soybeans, vegetable oil, vegetables, rice, and rye. Exports this year have been adversely affected by the longshoremen's strike from late December to January 26. Prior to the strike, exports were running about 4 percent below the level of a year earlier; the July-February period registered a decline of 6 percent.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK: FISCAL YEAR 1962-63

Agricultural exports in 1962-63 are now likely to total \$5.0 billion -- \$100 million less than estimated at the National Agricultural Outlook Conference last November. This year's exports will not match last year's record of \$5.1 billion because of less favorable prospects for cotton and, to a lesser degree, for wheat including flour and tobacco.

Animals and products. Little overall change is seen in the value of exports of animals and animal products in 1962-63 compared with 1961-62. Some decline is occurring in tallow -- mainly in exports to Japan and Italy -- and in poultry and variety meats -- mainly to Europe. These declines are being offset by large donations of dairy products through private welfare organizations, even though these donations are likely to total less than indicated last November. July-February exports of animals and animal products were 11 percent less than a year ago. But most of this decline will be made up in expanded donations of dairy products and sales of tallow for foreign currency later in the year. To the extent that donations of butter and ghee are increased this fiscal year, they will not be reflected in the total exports of dairy products shown in table 13 as separate information on butter and ghee exports under the USDA donation program are not available from the Bureau of the Census.

Cotton. Exports of cotton during July-February totaled 2.3 million running bales compared with the previous year's 3.3 million, 30 percent smaller. U.S. exports have been meeting stiff competition from other producers. Production in the foreign free world in the 1962-63 season was nearly 2 million bales larger than a year earlier. In addition, mills in many major cotton importing countries have been operating to a greater extent out of cotton inventories while holding new purchases to a minimum. U.S. exports this fiscal year are expected

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-February 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	July-February		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	--Million dollars--		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products.....	85	86	+1
Fats, oils, and greases.....	116	84	-28
Hides and skins.....	57	54	-5
Meats and meat products.....	53	53	0
Poultry products.....	60	46	-23
Other.....	39	40	+3
Total animals, etc.....	410	363	-11
Cotton, excluding linters.....	461	318	-31
Fruits and preparations.....	196	194	-1
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products...	399	455	+14
Rice, milled.....	74	95	+28
Wheat and flour.....	848	654	-23
Other.....	36	52	+44
Total grains, etc.....	1,357	1,256	-7
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils ^{1/}	85	99	+16
Soybeans.....	253	292	+15
Other.....	63	100	+59
Total oilseeds, etc. ^{1/}	401	491	+22
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	311	275	-12
Vegetables and preparations.....	79	101	+28
Other.....	143	161	+13
Total exports.....	3,358	3,159	-6

^{1/} Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other."

to total about 3.5 million bales, substantially less than estimated in November, reflecting mainly increased available supplies from other exporting countries coincident with lower consumption in importing countries. Cotton registrations for export under the export payment program totaled 2.9 million bales as of April 12 compared with 4 million for the comparable period a year earlier.

Fruits and preparations. Exports of fruits and preparations this year are running at about the same level as a year ago, but for the full year ending in June they are likely to be larger, mainly because of increased shipments of canned peaches and fruit cocktail. Exports of peaches in the first 7 months of the fiscal year were 47 percent above a year earlier, and those of fruit cocktail ran 20 percent ahead.

Grains and preparations. Among the grains, exports of wheat and flour in July-February were 356 million bushels, one-fourth below the 1961-62 rate. Total exports of 615 million bushels are expected for the year as a whole. Exports have been reduced by the unusually good crop in Western Europe and increased production in many minor exporting countries. Exports under U.S. Government programs, mainly to India and Pakistan, have been less this year than in 1961-62.

Exports of feed grains in July-February were 15 percent above a year earlier, reflecting mainly larger volume to the European Common Market. Principal reasons for larger exports to the Common Market have been trade liberalization and the poor corn crop in Italy and France, increased livestock production throughout the Community, and stockpiling in anticipation of the longshoremen's strike. Larger exports have been going to Japan and some newly-emerging areas in Africa and Asia. However, for the year as a whole, feed grain exports excluding products will be somewhat below the 1961-62 level of 14.1 million metric tons.

Rice exports have been running well above the level of a year earlier and are expected to total 22.6 million bags (milled basis) in fiscal year 1962-63, the same as estimated in November. Through February, exports totaled 14.3 million bags compared with 11.6 million in the same months of 1961-62. Exports have been unusually heavy to Europe and Africa -- mainly increased sales for dollars as exports under Government-financed programs are running about the same in both years.

Oilseeds and products. Exports of oilseeds and products in July-February of 1962-63 were over one-fifth above the level of a year earlier, mostly because of increased demand for soybeans, soybean oil, and protein meal. Soybean exports were 11 percent larger and are expected to total a record 165 million bushels in fiscal year 1962-63. Soybean shipments have continued to be encouraged by the (1) expanding livestock industry in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and in Japan, (2) small availability of soybeans for export by Red China, and (3) a sharp decline in the olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin. The expansion of the livestock industry in Western Europe also raised U.S. protein meal shipments to record levels. Exports of vegetable oils, mainly soybean oil, were about one-fifth above the year-earlier level, with increases occurring in both exports under Government-financed programs and dollar sales.

Tobacco. Tobacco exports were down considerably from the level of a year earlier, reflecting mainly larger-than-normal production of poor quality leaf in the United States. July-February volume of 336 million pounds (export weight) was 13 percent smaller this year than last. For the year as a whole, exports are likely to total 475 million pounds compared with 520 million in 1961-62.

Vegetables and preparations. Vegetable exports in July-February were over one-fourth above the year-ago level, reflecting increased European imports of dry edible beans and peas and increased foreign donations of beans. In recent months there also has been a sharp increase in exports of potatoes and carrots to Europe to supplement reduced output there due to the unusually severe winter weather. Vegetable exports for the year as a whole may be about 10 percent larger than in 1961-62.



Import Highlights

JULY 1962 - JANUARY 1963

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-January of 1962-63 totaled \$2,220 million compared with the \$2,200 million for the comparable period a year earlier (table 14). There were increases in supplementary (partially competitive) items and declines in complementary (noncompetitive) items. Imports of nonagricultural products rose to \$7,193 million from \$6,728 million.

Supplementary Imports

July-January imports of supplementary commodities totaling \$1,252 million were 4 percent above the \$1,119 million for the like period a year earlier. This increase resulted mainly from larger imports of beef and veal, apparel wool, coconut oil, and sugar.

Animals and animal products. Imports of beef and veal were unusually heavy in the first few months of fiscal year 1962-63 because of the strong demand for meat products and the continued low level of cow slaughter in the United States. In addition, New Zealand and Australia had larger availabilities of boneless beef for export to the United States in the past year as their production increased by about (12) percent. Beef imports consist mainly of boneless beef used for manufacturing such meat products as prepared hamburgers, luncheon meats, and frankfurters. Imports in January slowed somewhat, reflecting to some extent increased domestic slaughter of cattle and the effects of the longshoremen's strike on the East Coast. About 70 percent of the boneless beef imports enters the United States through East Coast ports, and about 18 percent moves through West Coast ports.

Apparel wool. The increase in apparel wool imports resulted mainly from greater domestic use. Raw wool accounted for 60.4 percent of total fibers used in woollen and worsted systems in 1962 compared with 58.9 percent in the previous year. Imports totaled 106 million pounds in July-January of 1962-63 compared with only 87 million pounds for the like period a year earlier.

Grains and preparations. There was a sharp decline in imports of grains and preparations, resulting mainly from smaller imports of barley for malting purposes. In 1961-62 the United States imported unusually large quantities of barley for malting because of the relatively poor quality and limited supply of U.S. barley for malting purposes. In July-January of 1962-63 imports totaled 2 million bushels contrasted with the comparable 1961-62 total of 14.4 million bushels.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	July-January		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	--Million dollars--		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	79	86	+8
Dairy products.....	32	30	-6
Hides and skins.....	35	26	-26
Meats and meat products.....	249	296	+19
Wool, apparel.....	58	65	+12
Other.....	23	24	+4
Total animals, etc.....	476	527	+11
Cotton, excluding linters.....	26	23	-18
Fruits and preparations.....	47	44	-6
Grains and preparations.....	34	21	-38
Nuts and preparations.....	38	39	+3
Oilseeds and products.....	94	96	+2
Sugar, cane.....	269	301	+12
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	66	57	-14
Vegetables and preparations.....	43	39	-9
Other.....	106	105	0
Total supplementary.....	1,199	1,252	+4
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	43	42	-2
Coffee.....	555	555	0
Cocoa beans.....	70	55	-21
Rubber, crude, natural.....	141	133	-6
Tea.....	33	34	+3
Wool, carpet.....	60	52	-13
Other.....	99	97	-2
Total complementary.....	1,001	968	-3
Total imports.....	2,200	2,220	-1

Sugar. Imports of sugar also showed an increase in July-January of 1962-63. But part of this increase reflected the inadvertent recording of import fees in the import statistics after the new sugar regulations took effect in July. It is estimated that in the first half of fiscal year 1962-63 these fees amounted to approximately \$30 million. But the quantity of sugar increased to 2,741,000 short tons from 2,487,000 for the same period a year earlier. Some of the increase reflected purchases of sugar in anticipation of the longshoremen's strike.

Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary items in July-January totaling \$968 million this year were only slightly below the \$1,001 million a year ago. The decline reflected smaller purchases of cocoa beans, hard fibers, crude natural rubber, and carpet wool. Imports of coffee increased by 90 million pounds, but value was nearly the same in both years.

Cocoa beans. Imports of cocoa beans were 70 million pounds smaller than a year ago, reflecting smaller world production. Large supplies of cocoa in the importing countries, however, prevented any increase in price from a year earlier.

Rubber. Imports of crude natural rubber decreased slightly, reflecting mostly the declining use of natural rubber in the United States. Improved properties of synthetic rubber and price advantages have resulted in its greater use in manufacturing rubber products.

Wool. The decline in imports of carpet wool reflected greater use of synthetic fibers in the manufacturing of carpets and increased reliance on stocks accumulated in previous periods. Imports of other complementary items showed little if any change from the like period of a year earlier.



Government Program Export Highlights

AREA REVIEW: FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

U.S. agricultural exports rose to a record fiscal year high of \$5.1 billion in 1961-62, nearly \$200 million above the previous year (table 15).

Exports under Government-financed programs were nearly \$100 million higher than those of 1960-61. The greatest increase in exports was in Title I, sales for foreign currency, but shipments under all titles of P.L. 480 were higher than those of the previous year. In addition, exports were made for the first time under Title IV, the long-term supply and dollar credit sales program. Only shipments of agricultural commodities under A.I.D. programs showed a decrease. Exports under these programs represented, for the most part, prior year programming. The Act for International Development (P.L. 87-195) includes no mandatory requirement for the continuance of a sales for foreign currency program as formerly provided under Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (P.L. 665).

Revisions in export statistics since the preparation of the commodity report for the same period (Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, November-December 1962, pages 5-32) account for the differences in program totals shown in the two reports.

Dollar sales were over \$100 million higher than those of 1960-61. Dollar sales of wheat and corn rose by \$86 million and \$96 million, respectively. There were moderate increases in dollar sales of soybeans, tobacco, poultry meat, fruits, and vegetables. Gains in these commodities were partially offset by a decrease of \$222 million in dollar exports of cotton.

During 1961-62 11 countries each received more than \$50 million worth of agricultural commodities under Government-financed programs. These exports ranged from \$58 million worth to Spain to \$201 million to India and accounted for two-thirds of program shipments. During the same period 13 countries each purchased for dollars over \$50 million of U.S. farm products, ranging from \$52 million to Mexico to \$521 million to Canada and comprising over 80 percent of total sales for dollars.

Thirty-eight percent of program shipments in 1961-62 went to Asia, which continued to lead all other areas as a recipient of Government-financed exports. However, exports under Government programs to this area fell to \$617 million in 1961-62 from \$772 million in 1960-61. Principal countries of Asia receiving Government-financed exports were India, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan (Formosa) (table 16).

Countries receiving over \$50 million in Government program exports or sales for dollars, year ending June 30, 1962

Country	: Exports under : : Government- : : financed : : programs : : <u>Thousand</u> : : <u>dollars</u> :	Country	: Commercial : : sales : : for : : dollars : : <u>Thousand</u> : : <u>dollars</u> :
India.....	200,741	Canada.....	1/ 520,695
United Arab Republic : (Egypt Region).....	160,360	Japan.....	451,764
Turkey.....	117,317	United Kingdom.....	445,510
Yugoslavia.....	114,516	West Germany.....	410,016
Brazil.....	100,062	Netherlands.....	345,235
Pakistan.....	83,063	Italy.....	173,095
Korea, Rep. of.....	64,564	Belgium- : Luxembourg.....	129,842
Morocco.....	60,176	France.....	94,627
Taiwan (Formosa).....	58,964	Venezuela.....	86,175
Poland.....	58,189	Spain.....	68,031
Spain.....	57,794	Switzerland.....	64,457
		Denmark.....	56,315
		Mexico.....	52,077
Total	1,075,746	Total	2,897,839
Percent of U.S.		Percent of U.S.	
Total	66	Total	83

1/ Includes shipments destined for other countries.

Dollar sales to Asia were larger than program exports for the first time since 1955-56. They were second only to dollar sales to Europe and accounted for 20 percent of all dollar sales for the year. Japan is the leading dollar customer for U.S. farm products in Asia, second only to Canada.^{1/} Hong-Kong, India, and the Phillipines each purchased for dollars from the United States more than \$30 million worth of agricultural commodities in 1961-62.

Europe followed Asia as a recipient of exports under Government-financed programs, receiving 28 percent of program exports in 1961-62. Program shipments to this area totaled \$566 million in 1954-55, reached a peak of \$1,064 million in 1956-57, and fell to \$463 million in 1961-62, when they were only 19 percent of all exports to the area. The largest European recipients of exports under Government programs were Turkey, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Spain.

Europe continued to be the principal dollar sales area, purchasing \$1,951 million worth, 56 percent of U.S. dollar sales for the year. Commercial sales for dollars to this area have increased to nearly \$2 billion from over \$1 billion since the inception of P.L. 480. Nine of the countries listed in the above table as purchasing for dollars more than \$50 million worth of U.S. agricultural commodities were European countries.

^{1/} However, exports to Canada in 1961-62 include \$90 million of shipments destined for other countries.

Africa was third as a recipient of Government-financed exports. Government program exports to this area increased to \$321 million from \$19 million in 1954-55, 20 percent of Government-financed exports in 1961-62. Most of the increase occurred in the last 3 years. The United Arab Republic (Egypt Region), Morocco, and Tunisia were the principal countries receiving shipments under Government programs. Other countries which received substantial amounts under Government programs included British East Africa and Tanganyika, the Republic of the Congo, and Western Africa, n.e.c. (See table 16.) Dollar sales to this area were slightly higher in 1961-62 than they were at the inception of P.L. 480 and \$9 million above those of 1960-61.

Government-financed exports to Latin America increased to \$190 million in 1961-62 from \$23 million in 1954-55. In the latter year they were 12 percent of all Government program exports. Brazil was the largest recipient of program exports, followed by Chile, Colombia, and Peru. Dollar sales to the area were about \$50 million below those of 1960-61, 60 percent of exports to the area, and made up 8 percent of U.S. total sales for dollars. Fourteen countries in the area purchased over \$5 million worth of U.S. farm products for dollars in 1961-62, including Venezuela and Mexico, which purchased more than \$50 million worth.

In 1961-62 Canada led as a dollar purchaser followed by Japan and the United Kingdom. It should be noted that \$90 million of exports reported by the Bureau of the Census as exports to Canada were later transshipped to other destinations. Dollar sales to Canada amounted to \$521 million in 1961-62 and were 15 percent of all U.S. dollar sales.

Exports to Oceania continue to be principally sales for dollars. Australia purchased \$34 million worth and New Zealand nearly \$6 million worth of U.S. farm products during 1961-62.

CREDIT SALES: FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities increased \$14 million to total \$90 million in 1961-62 from \$76 million the previous year. Disbursements for exports of agricultural commodities under Export-Import Bank loans and guarantees increased \$29 million, and purchases under the C.C.C. credit sales program were \$15 million less in 1961-62 than the preceding year (table 17).

Export-Import Bank credit was extended for the exportation of cotton to Japan and Austria. In 1961-62, in addition to the amount reported as disbursed for exports to Japan, undetermined disbursements were made to this country by U.S. commercial banks for exports of other agricultural commodities under Export-Import Bank guarantees against political and financial risk.

Purchases were made by 22 countries under the C.C.C. credit sales program during the 2 years, principally by Latin American countries, but including countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs (commercial sales for dollars), and total agricultural exports: Value by area of destination, years ending June 30, 1955 - 1962

Area	: Total agricul- : tural exports : under specified : Government : programs	: Total agricul- : tural exports : outside specified : Government : programs	: Total : agricultural : exports
	-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --		
Canada, Greenland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre Islands:			
1954-55.....	---	302,533	302,533
1955-56.....	---	287,362	287,362
1956-57.....	---	373,693	373,693
1957-58.....	---	345,269	345,269
1958-59.....	2,891	351,847	354,738
1959-60.....	34	410,243	410,277
1960-61.....	---	454,667	454,667
1961-62.....	150	520,752	520,902
Total.....	3,075	3,046,366	3,049,441
Latin America			
1954-55.....	23,250	398,569	421,819
1955-56.....	112,222	384,726	496,948
1956-57.....	113,346	418,972	532,318
1957-58.....	89,896	476,796	566,692
1958-59.....	86,947	416,243	503,190
1959-60.....	124,923	422,535	547,458
1960-61.....	107,167	334,673	441,840
1961-62.....	189,692	282,432	472,124
Total.....	847,443	3,134,946	3,982,389
Europe			
1954-55.....	566,234	1,063,858	1,630,092
1955-56.....	838,138	958,633	1,796,771
1956-57.....	1,064,318	1,390,632	2,454,950
1957-58.....	584,348	1,332,720	1,917,068
1958-59.....	522,892	1,202,561	1,725,453
1959-60.....	423,678	1,703,191	2,126,869
1960-61.....	483,088	1,791,539	2,274,627
1961-62.....	462,770	1,951,374	2,414,144
Total.....	4,945,466	11,394,508	16,339,974
Asia			
1954-55.....	238,894	432,831	671,725
1955-56.....	377,830	381,063	758,893
1956-57.....	763,292	468,397	1,231,689
1957-58.....	554,170	496,860	1,051,030

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Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs (commercial sales for dollars), and total agricultural exports: Value by area of destination, years ending June 30, 1955 - 1962 - Continued

Area	: Total agricul- : tural exports : under specified : Government : programs	: Total agricul- : tural exports : outside specified : Government : programs	: Total : agricultural : exports
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --			
Asia (continued)			
1958-59.....	580,269	411,834	992,103
1959-60.....	611,463	608,067	1,219,530
1960-61.....	772,398	738,984	1,511,382
1961-62.....	617,184	692,266	1,309,450
Total.....	4,515,500	4,230,302	8,745,802
Oceania			
1954-55.....	---	41,992	41,992
1955-56.....	---	37,556	37,556
1956-57.....	---	43,073	43,073
1957-58.....	2,113	46,343	48,456
1958-59.....	5,117	36,927	42,104
1959-60.....	120	39,051	39,171
1960-61.....	142	41,649	41,791
1961-62.....	1,819	41,858	43,677
Total.....	9,371	328,449	337,820
Africa			
1954-55.....	19,195	56,852	76,047
1955-56.....	45,675	69,373	115,048
1956-57.....	13,955	74,061	88,016
1957-58.....	20,296	53,467	73,763
1958-59.....	54,957	46,132	101,089
1959-60.....	132,156	51,577	183,733
1960-61.....	173,202	48,030	221,232
1961-62.....	321,435	57,105	378,540
Total.....	780,871	456,597	1,237,468
Country of destination not reported 1/			
1954-55.....	18,657	-18,657	---
1955-56.....	-266	266	---
1956-57.....	2,148	-2,148	---
1957-58.....	135	-135	---
1958-59.....	615	-615	---
1959-60.....	21,287	-21,287	---
1960-61.....	20,910	-20,910	---
1961-62.....	40,492	-40,492	---
Total.....	103,978	-103,978	---

--Continued

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs (commercial sales for dollars), and total agricultural exports: Value by area of destination, years ending June 30, 1955 - 1962 - Continued

Area	: Total agricul-		: Total agricul- :	Total agricultural exports
	: tural exports		: tural exports :	
	: under specified		: outside specified:	
	: Government		: Government :	
	: programs		: programs :	
<hr/>				
	: --		<u>Thousand dollars</u>	--
<u>Total U.S. exports</u>				
1954-55.....	: 866,230	2,278,049	3,144,279	
1955-56.....	: 1,373,599	2,119,009	3,492,608	
1956-57.....	: 1,957,059	2,766,712	4,723,771	
1957-58.....	: 1,250,961	2,751,352	4,002,313	
1958-59.....	: 1,253,766	2,464,944	3,718,710	
1959-60.....	: 1,313,708	3,213,351	4,527,059	
1960-61.....	: 1,556,948	3,388,636	4,945,584	
1961-62.....	: 1,633,542	3,505,295	5,138,837	
<hr/>				
Total.....	: 11,205,813	22,487,348	33,693,161	

1/ Country of destination is not available for certain relief and barter shipments and hence could not be allocated to proper area category. The \$266 million item for 1955-56 is an adjustment for a previous period.

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value by country, year ending June 30, 1962 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480										:P.L. 480-195:			
	Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Title V	Title VI	Title VII	Title VIII	Title IX	Title X	Total	agric'l	agric'l	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term supply	Foreign currency	and dollar credit	and econ. aid	3/	progs.	4/	progs.	5/	progs.
-- Thousand dollars --														
Africa (continued)														
Seychelles and Dependencies.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
Somali Republic.....	---	1,946	141	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,087	5/-1,010	---	1,077
South Africa, Republic of.....	---	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,253	---	18,271
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
Sudan.....	702	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	716	411	---	1,127
Tunisia.....	16,465	29,869	590	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,924	5/-12,014	---	34,910
United Arab Republic (Egypt Region).....	126,264	16,833	15,161	2,101	---	---	---	---	---	---	160,360	949	---	161,309
Western Africa, n.e.c. (French West Africa).....	2,154	1,337	525	1,482	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,551	9,049	324	9,373
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c. (French Equatorial Africa).....	---	---	1,112	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,112	5/-1,040	72
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.....	---	---	---	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	65	75	140
Total Africa.....	160,293	107,436	27,825	11,675	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,206	321,435	57,105	378,540
Country of destination not reported.....	---	2/19,079	---	10/21,413	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,492	---	---
Total.....	1,006,987	176,391	158,547	198,323	19,634	73,660	1,633,542	3,505,295	5,138,837					

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security (AID) programs, principally sales for foreign currency. Includes ocean transportation when not reported separately.
4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ The non-comparability of the data available for the reporting of Government-financed programs may affect the reliability of the totals for any country, but the discrepancies are most apparent when exports under Government programs exceed total exports. These excesses may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation procedures. Exports under Title II are shown in this report at cost to C.C.C., whereas these shipments are at times reported to the Bureau of the Census at market value.

6/ Under agreements with Burma and Indonesia, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods are exported to the agreement country. The Title I values shown for the above-mentioned countries do not include the value of the raw cotton exported to third countries as follows:

Agreement Country Value (Thousand dollars)

Burma	31
Indonesia	4,308
Total	4,339

--Continued

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value by country, year ending June 30, 1962

Country	Public Law 480										:P.L. 87-195:			
	Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		Title V		Total		Total	
	Sales for foreign currency	and other emergency relief	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	2/	Long-term sales for	supply : foreign	under : and dollar: currency	specified : Government	aid 3/	progs. : progs. 4/	agric'l : exports	agric'l : Total
-- Thousand dollars --														
North America														
Canada (including Newfoundland and Labrador)	---	---	---	---	140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greenland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin American Republics and Canal Zone														
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bolivia	5,821	---	---	604	651	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil	72,574	4,846	---	6,182	16,460	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	19,335	---	---	4,764	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	7,397	---	---	6,389	3,059	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica	---	---	---	---	578	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	808	185	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	1,583	---	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	---	---	---	237	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guatemala	---	---	---	454	1,577	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Haiti	---	---	---	532	3,312	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Honduras	---	---	---	161	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	3,450	1,082	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nicaragua	---	---	---	489	407	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Panama, Republic of	---	---	---	245	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	677	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	5,504	246	---	1,613	7,549	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	5,245	---	---	236	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Venezuela	---	---	---	444	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	117,459	5,092	28,295	35,178	1,178	540	187,742	227,951	415,693	---	---	---	---	---
Other Latin America														
Bahamas	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barbados	---	---	---	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
British Guiana	---	---	---	29	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
British Honduras	---	---	---	161	574	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
French Guiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--Continued

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value by country, year ending June 30, 1962 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480									
	Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		P.L. 87-195	
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term sales	Sec. 402	supply and dollar credit	foreign currency and econ. aid	agricultural exports	Total
Other Latin America (continued)										
Jamaica.....	---	---	74	---	---	---	---	---	74	452
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	---	---	628	241	---	---	---	---	869	10,081
Netherlands Antilles.....	---	---	157	19	---	---	---	---	176	1,574
Surinam.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,456
Trinidad and Tobago.....	---	---	30	9	---	---	---	---	39	2,544
Total Other Latin America.....	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	12	10,979
			1,093	857	---	---	---	---	1,950	54,481
Total Latin America.....										
	117,459	5,092	29,388	36,035	1,178	540	189,692	282,432	472,124	
Europe										
Austria.....	---	3,603	20	12,233	---	---	---	---	15,856	7,920
Azores.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	141
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	---	---	---	374	---	---	---	---	374	129,842
Bulgaria.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Cyprus.....	---	5,141	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,141	5/-3,260
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,881
Denmark.....	---	---	---	1,177	---	---	---	---	1,177	4,017
Finland.....	---	---	---	714	---	---	---	---	1,177	56,315
France.....	980	---	45	219	---	---	---	---	1,694	13,170
Germany, East.....	1,276	---	---	---	---	3,072	---	---	4,612	94,627
Germany, West.....	---	---	203	2,908	---	3,060	---	---	6,171	1,728
Gibraltar.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,728
Greece.....	11,044	---	6,272	---	---	---	---	---	17,457	410,016
Hungary.....	---	---	---	9	---	132	---	---	4,315	157
Iceland.....	1,553	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,772
Ireland.....	---	---	---	---	---	540	---	---	2,093	499
Italy (including Trieste).....	---	2,995	15,082	4,976	---	---	---	---	1,068	3,161
Latvia.....	---	---	---	1,443	---	971	---	---	4,976	19,088
Malta and Gozo.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,491	173,095
Netherlands.....	---	---	112	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,816
Norway.....	---	---	52	---	---	---	---	---	112	1,840
Poland and Danzig.....	---	---	---	2,405	---	---	---	---	2,457	347,692
Portugal.....	51,049	---	---	3,583	---	---	---	---	3,583	33,970
Rumania.....	---	---	4,801	2,339	---	---	---	---	58,189	11,551
Spain.....	---	---	3,057	767	10,929	---	---	---	14,753	12,021
Sweden.....	44,126	1	4,638	6,050	---	2,979	---	---	57,794	68,031
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	48,042
	---	---	---	68	---	---	---	---	68	64,457

-- Thousand dollars --

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value by country, year ending June 30, 1962 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480										:P.L. 87-195:			
	Title I :	Title II :	Title III :	Title IV :	Sec. 402 :	agric'l :	Total :	agric'l :	agric'l :	Total :	agric'l :	agric'l :	agric'l :	Total :
	Sales for foreign currency :	Famine and other emergency relief :	Foreign donations : 1/ :	Barter : 2/ :	Long-term sales for : and dollar : credit : and econ. : aid 3/ :	supply : foreign : currency : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	under : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :	exports : outside : specified : Government : progs. 4/ :
--- Thousand dollars ---														
Europe (continued)														
Turkey.....	101,653	11,391	1,627	---	---	---	2,646	117,317	5/-5,535	111,782	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	13,939	---	---	---	13,939	445,510	459,449	---	---	---	---
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,555	9,555	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	6/90,193	---	8,877	2,951	7,527	---	4,968	114,516	1,027	115,543	---	---	---	---
Unidentified Western Europe.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Europe.....	301,874	23,131	44,786	56,155	18,456	---	18,368	462,770	1,951,374	2,414,144	---	---	---	---
Asia														
Aden.....	---	---	17	---	---	---	---	17	320	337	---	---	---	---
Afghanistan.....	---	2,169	69	---	---	---	---	2,238	5/-379	1,859	---	---	---	---
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.....	---	1,105	---	---	---	---	---	1,105	5/-175	930	---	---	---	---
Bahrein, State of.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma.....	6/1,414	---	111	---	---	---	---	---	953	953	---	---	---	---
Cambodia.....	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	5/-886	639	---	---	---	---
Ceylon.....	1,553	---	2,518	38	---	---	979	1,021	377	1,398	---	---	---	---
Goa, Damao, and Diu.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,421	7,492	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong.....	6/45	---	---	15	---	---	---	15	75	90	---	---	---	---
India.....	6/159,767	841	2,000	222	---	---	---	3,108	40,544	43,652	---	---	---	---
Indonesia, Republic of.....	6/27,555	1,701	17,210	22,064	---	---	7/-1	200,741	34,066	234,807	---	---	---	---
Iran.....	6,363	1,233	851	---	---	---	---	28,406	4,234	32,640	---	---	---	---
Iraq.....	---	---	2,409	11	---	---	---	10,016	7,946	17,962	---	---	---	---
Israel.....	26,728	---	64	5	---	---	---	69	5,169	5,238	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	6/2,082	---	1,054	14,887	---	---	7/-5	42,664	17,585	60,249	---	---	---	---
Jordan.....	---	---	891	31,132	---	---	---	34,105	451,764	485,869	---	---	---	---
Korea, Republic of.....	50,011	121	1,000	31	---	---	---	1,152	7,714	8,866	---	---	---	---
Kuwait.....	---	3,491	8,560	---	---	---	2,502	64,564	9,843	74,407	---	---	---	---
Laos.....	---	---	61	7	---	---	---	7	4,510	4,517	---	---	---	---
Lebanon.....	---	---	88	---	---	---	---	61	51	112	---	---	---	---
Macao.....	---	---	438	50	---	---	---	138	5,724	5,862	---	---	---	---
Malaya, Federation of.....	---	---	379	---	---	---	---	438	5/-9	429	---	---	---	---
Mansei and Nampo Islands, n.e.c.....	---	301	1,735	45	---	---	---	424	6,558	6,982	---	---	---	---
Nepal.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,036	10,647	12,683	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	78,156	---	1,884	2	---	---	3,021	83,063	5/-500	82,563	---	---	---	---
Palestine.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	---	---	---	---
Philippines, Republic of.....	14,619	---	5,444	2,018	8,026	---	---	30,107	40,944	71,051	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia.....	---	---	---	8/	---	---	---	---	7,839	7,839	---	---	---	---
Singapore, Colony of; British Borneo.....	6/299	---	225	---	---	---	---	524	5,111	5,635	---	---	---	---

--Continued

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value by country, year ending June 30, 1962 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480										P.L. 87-195		
	Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		Long-term		Sec. 402		Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations	Barter	supply and dollar credit	sales	aid 3/	progs. 4/	aid 3/	progs. 4/	aid 3/	progs. 4/	Total
Asia (continued)													
Southern and Southeastern Asia, n.e.c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Syrian Arab Republic	6,182	6,153	69	791	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,195	3,219	16,414
Taiwan (Formosa)	33,063	3,437	5,915	---	---	---	16,549	---	---	---	58,964	13,628	72,592
Thailand	---	---	71	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	71	13,885	13,956
Viet-Nam	19,524	1,101	3,239	---	---	---	9,475	---	---	---	33,339	5/-1,952	31,387
Total Asia	427,361	21,653	56,306	71,318	---	---	40,546	617,184	---	---	692,266	1,309,450	---
Oceania													
Australia	---	---	---	1,315	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,315	34,081	35,396
British Western Pacific Islands	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	139	145
French Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	976	976
New Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	253	253
New Zealand and Western Samoa	---	---	---	262	---	---	---	---	---	---	262	5,888	6,150
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	---	---	236	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	236	521	757
Total Oceania	---	---	242	1,577	---	---	---	1,819	---	---	441,858	43,677	---
Africa													
Algeria	---	1,426	2,633	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,064	25,313	29,377
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,310	1,310
British East Africa and Tanganyika	---	14,347	1,502	---	---	---	723	---	---	---	16,572	5/-6,782	9,790
British West Africa and Sierra Leone	---	---	170	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	184	254	438
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	---	---	74	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	108	519	627
Canary Islands	---	---	---	3,306	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,306	1,096	4,402
Congo, Republic of, and Ruanda-Urundi	3,477	5,766	---	579	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,822	6,116	15,938
Ethiopia	---	2,107	251	---	---	---	1,495	---	---	---	3,853	5/-476	3,377
French Somaliland	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	225	238
Ghana	---	---	392	298	---	---	---	---	---	---	690	10,975	11,665
Liberia	---	---	42	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	97	5,714	5,811
Libya	---	7/-1	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	474	1,803	2,277
Madeira Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	714	714
Madagascar	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	53	75
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar)	---	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	222	248
Mauritius and Dependencies	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	11,231	33,806	4,569	2,134	---	---	8,436	---	---	---	60,176	5/-4,353	55,823
Mozambique	---	---	---	1,007	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,007	895	1,902
Nigeria, Federation of	---	---	---	582	---	---	---	---	---	---	685	6,926	7,611
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	---	---	103	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	589	594

--Continued

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value by country, year ending June 30, 1962 - Continued

The cotton not included in the values for the agreement countries is included in the Title I value for the processing countries as follows:

<u>Processing Country</u>	<u>Agreement Country</u>	<u>Value (Thousand dollars)</u>
India	Burma	31
India	Indonesia	979
Hong Kong	Indonesia	45
Japan	Indonesia	2,082
Singapore	Indonesia	299
Yugoslavia	Indonesia	903
Total cotton processed in third countries		<u>4,339</u>

7/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

8/ Less than \$500.

9/ Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees.

10/ Documents showing country of destination were not received by the Barter and Stockpiling Division, FAS. As these documents are received, country figures will be adjusted to include the above value.

Table 17--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by country, years ending June 30, 1961 - 1962 1/

Country	1961			1962		
	Export-			Export-		
	Import	CCC	Total	Import	CCC	Total
	Bank	credit	credit	Bank	credit	credit
	Loans	sales <u>3/</u>	sales	Loans	sales <u>3/</u>	sales
	2/			2/		
-- Thousand dollars --						
<u>Latin America Republics</u>						
Brazil.....	---	620	620	---	3,472	3,472
El Salvador.....	---	118	118	---	720	720
El Salvador and/or Guatemala....	---	---	---	---	62	62
Guatemala.....	---	1,563	1,563	---	1,875	1,875
Honduras.....	---	480	480	---	326	326
Mexico.....	---	4/	4/	---	889	889
Panama, Republic of.....	---	188	188	---	135	135
Peru.....	---	128	128	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	---	1,175	1,175	---	460	460
Total Latin America Republics:	---	4,272	4,272	---	7,939	7,939
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria.....	2,239	---	2,239	2,837	---	2,837
Belgium.....	---	---	---	---	35	35
Ireland.....	---	103	103	---	---	---
Italy.....	---	15,385	15,385	---	3,655	3,655
Norway.....	---	1,221	1,221	---	---	---
Spain.....	---	---	---	---	604	604
Total Europe.....	2,239	16,709	18,948	2,837	4,294	7,131
<u>Asia</u>						
Japan.....	40,355	11,020	51,375	2/68,668	5,436	2/74,104
Nansei and Nanpo Islands <u>5/</u>	---	59	59	---	---	---
Total Asia.....	40,355	11,079	51,434	68,668	5,436	74,104
<u>Africa</u>						
Canary Islands.....	---	508	508	---	---	---
Libya.....	---	359	359	---	173	173
Total Africa.....	---	867	867	---	173	173
<u>Other Countries <u>6/</u></u>						
Bahamas, Nassau, and/or						
Switzerland.....	---	21	21	---	---	---
Belgium, El Salvador, Italy,						
Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands						
and/or Venezuela.....	---	---	---	---	468	468
Total Other Countries.....	---	21	21	---	468	468
Total.....	42,594	32,948	75,542	71,505	18,310	89,815

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing cost of the lending agency).

2/ Disbursements for agricultural commodities by the Export-Import Bank and by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank guarantees. Disbursements shown for Japan for the year ending June 30, 1962, include \$14.6 million for cotton under a \$125 million credit to be disbursed by commercial banks under the guarantee system. Total disbursements through June 30, 1962, under this credit amounted to \$118 million and included a number of other agricultural commodities which are not included as the amounts for agricultural commodities other than cotton are not available.

3/ Agricultural commodities purchased.

4/ Less than \$500.

5/ Okinawa.

6/ Purchases under credits approved for groups of countries. Purchases for export to individual countries are not reported.

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962 : Thousands	1962 : 1,000 dollars	1961-62 : Thousands	1961-62 : 1,000 dollars
		1963 : Thousands	1963 : 1,000 dollars	1962-63 : Thousands	1962-63 : 1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	1	509	12	4,830
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks	No.	1,129	483	9,355	2,569
Other live poultry	Lb.	125	57	1,137	470
Other	---	2/	513	2/	3,032
Total animals, live	---	---	1,562	---	10,901
Dairy products:					
Anyhydrous milk fat	Lb.	431	362	2,594	2,174
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	70	34	587	283
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	293	153	16,935	2,655
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,292	749	11,768	7,649
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	3,041	714	25,665	6,076
Dried whole	Lb.	849	559	8,552	5,421
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations ..	Lb.	5,629	884	40,817	6,482
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	58,736	4,738	432,028	41,231
Other	---	2/	253	2/	2,675
Total dairy products	---	---	8,446	---	74,646
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	40,375	3,675	243,692	24,164
Tallow, edible	Lb.	201	21	2,061	210
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	428	77	4,647	804
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	105,254	6,810	945,011	65,719
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	16,878	1,369	132,487	10,680
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	163,136	11,952	1,327,898	101,577
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,415	1,077	15,562	6,796
Pork	Lb.	4,533	1,249	38,293	11,640
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,202	1,197	11,646	9,758
Variety meats	Lb.	8,420	1,732	73,195	14,149
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,061	440	7,975	3,428
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	17,631	5,695	148,472	43,356
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	471	274	5,670	1,941
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	637	692	737	4,673
Other	Doz.	264	105	40	1,271
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	13,246	3,351	133,087	33,774
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,108	673	22,939	7,787
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	293	104	82	1,372
Canned	Lb.	330	134	6,820	2,201
Total poultry products	---	---	5,333	---	54,337

Continued -

Table 18.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	162	15	1,49	1,000
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	252	224	604	34
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	551	194	209	400
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	944	508	7,879	99
Honey	Lb.	360	787	56	3,961
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	748	1,009	773	124
Other	—	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total other animal products	—	—	—	—	—
Total animals and animal products	—	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, manufactured:					
Cotton	R.Bale:	381	211	53,413	29,504
Linters	R.Bale:	32	23	1,162	824
Total cotton and lintners	R.Bale:	413	234	54,575	30,328
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	5,393	11,074	830	1,578
Peaches	Lb.	12,952	28,603	1,453	2,917
Pears	Lb.	458	540	81	76
Pineapples	Lb.	5,202	2,023	869	294
Other	Lb.	2,940	1,619	470	245
Total canned fruits	Lb.	26,945	43,859	3,703	5,110
Dried -					
Prunes	Lb.	8,532	6,728	1,982	1,374
Raisins and currants	Lb.	10,934	3,831	1,447	765
Other	Lb.	2,127	1,111	743	421
Total dried fruits	Lb.	21,593	11,670	4,172	2,560
Fresh -					
Apples	Lb.	45,944	17,996	3,988	1,669
Berries	Lb.	447	108	76	32
Grapefruit	Lb.	17,684	9,185	648	520
Grapes	Lb.	5,315	9,455	561	979
Lemons and limes	Lb.	12,465	4,620	846	507
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	31,140	23,674	2,761	2,437
Pears	Lb.	5,073	5,702	481	524
Other	Lb.	931	147	107	55
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	118,999	71,187	9,468	6,723
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	602	328	360	254
Orange	Gal.	1,178	906	2,061	1,830
Other	Gal.	854	749	894	832
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,634	1,983	3,315	2,916
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total fruits and preparations	—	—	—	—	—

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/	
		Quantity 1962	Value 1962	Quantity 1961-62 1962-63	Value 1961-62 1962-63
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,145	4,300	4,929	28,554
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	36,669	11,849	15,602	191,991
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,709	4,258	4,767	41,150
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	53	1,457	1,271	7,706
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,266	62,540	26,569	6,656
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	131	50	108	1,389
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	1,819	1,640	64	17,436
Commeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	272	1,009	612	2,249
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,893	1,296	154	28,843
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	1,529	225	25	21,724
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,297	64,469	27,532	6,928
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	280,012	16,611	12,940	975,804
Paddy or rough	Lb.	0	0	10	3,630
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	280,012	16,611	12,950	978,164
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	334	687	965	4,079
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	36,847	14,610	25,306	356,497
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,756	1,119	5,123	24,445
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	45,485	17,184	30,429	412,720
Bakery products	Lb.	809	287	246	7,810
Other	Lb.	2/	664	261	2/
Total grains and preparations					
		---	164,115	72,383	---
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	63,784	17,344	2,285	206,362
Soybean oil	Lb.	38,922	49,429	4,380	340,212
Other	Lb.	8,363	10,256	1,793	70,608
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	111,069	77,029	8,196	617,182
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	985
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	10,863	3,703	9,551	89,848
Other	Lb.	9,125	15,652	848	113,805
Total oilseeds		---	27,664	10,399	---
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	83	40	5,354	501
Total oilseeds and products		---	48,930	21,521	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Barley	Lb.	1,248	332	296	23,749
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	285	43	160	2,895
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,025	30	13	17,295
Flue-cured	Lb.	15,729	5,779	5,203	304,806
Maryland	Lb.	584	0	0	7,530
Other	Lb.	885	300	106	12,710
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	19,756	6,484	5,778	368,985

Continued -

Table 18.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	4,251	795	1,502	30,129
Soups	Lb.	784	162	111	8,066
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,358	141	167	13,880
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	533	967	176	8,600
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	75	19	12	661
Other	Lb.	3,206	2,891	732	89
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	10,262	4,644	362	27,614
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	5,552	598	1,955	88,950
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	19,865	1,131	1,798	127,022
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	15,184	616	631	75,776
Onions	Lb.	5,491	322	507	32,329
Potatoes, white	Lb.	5,449	165	166	91,738
Tomatoes	Lb.	4,931	453	308	55,876
Other	Lb.	3,567	1,390	1,996	147,779
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	63,622	3,490	3,608	403,498
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	1,134	205	210	18,467
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	788	364	562	5,329
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	464	326	293	3,871
Other	Lb.	2/	1,109	698	2/
Total vegetables and preparations		---	8,924	11,454	---
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	2,051	2,118	2,617	14,868
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	149	191	212	2,254
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	435	906	473	4,199
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton.	40	2,589	3,049	309
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	69	344	142	701
Hops	Lb.	3,604	1,955	1,142	11,732
Nursery and greenhouse stock		2/	574	572	2/
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	1,778	709	1,073	26,836
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	9,285	2,270	2,134	51,290
Spices	Lb.	222	134	114	1,886
Other, including donations		2/	105	3,859	2/
Total other vegetable products		---	22,400	15,387	---
Total vegetable products		---	334,531	174,588	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					
1/ Preliminary.					
2/ Reported in value only.					
3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.					

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	January 1/			July-January 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1961-62	1962-63	1962-63
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS							
Animals, live:							
Cattle, dutiable	No.	87	142	7,183	739	845	71,812
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	1	510	11	10	3,791
Horses	No.	2/	2/	313	453	2	2,920
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	58	3/	3/	662
Total animals, live	---	---	---	8,064	---	---	79,185
Dairy products:							
Butter	Lb.	59	32	31	587	441	261
Cheese -							
Blue-mold	Lb.	157	122	76	2,181	2,346	1,160
Cheddar	Lb.	148	287	52	831	1,180	359
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	431	249	187	4,109	3,795	1,778
Pecorino	Lb.	1,251	821	755	9,268	10,734	5,471
Swiss	Lb.	1,415	621	809	10,680	11,039	5,952
Other	Lb.	2,448	1,695	989	15,613	14,241	6,336
Total cheese	Lb.	5,850	3,795	2,868	42,682	43,335	20,930
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,131	3,182	1,513	58,199	48,473	8,803
Other	---	3/	3/	12	321	3/	396
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,424	---	---	30,318
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):							
Calf skins	Lb.	233	325	158	3,478	3,082	1,546
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,584	777	301	9,733	5,751	1,010
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,771	1,216	1,115	13,627	12,462	6,885
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	4,403	498	2,139	27,930	18,542	7,382
Other 4/	Lb.	2,528	2,017	1,368	20,059	18,225	8,931
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	10,519	4,833	5,081	74,827	58,082	25,154
Meat and meat products:							
Beef and veal -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	59,313	52,245	19,297	397,606	558,847	176,811
Other	Lb.	5,534	4,607	2,003	61,642	51,991	16,852
Total beef and veal	Lb.	64,847	56,852	21,300	459,248	610,838	193,663
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	10,512	5,114	2,135	31,019	42,304	9,395
Pork -							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	4,333	2,949	1,579	23,386	20,371	7,967
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	10,786	7,631	8,081	70,154	72,814	52,274
Other	Lb.	2,239	2,396	1,048	13,513	19,304	8,611
Total pork	Lb.	17,358	12,976	10,948	107,053	112,489	70,510
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,396	1,103	3/	8,074
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	6,462	5,846	1,801	35,870	47,569	12,770
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	37,580	---	---	295,540
Poultry products:							
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	2/	0	2/	4	1	3
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	429	668	146	808	1,343	468
Poultry meat	Lb.	57	19	44	277	172	314
Total poultry products	---	---	---	190	---	---	784

Continued -

Table 19.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	January 1/ 1962		January 1/ 1963		Value 1962		Value 1963		Quantity 1961-62		Quantity 1962-63		Value 1961-62		Value 1962-63	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):																	
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,577	1,537	892	836	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,302	12,248	12,248	12,248	4,801	1,000	6,821	1,000
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	16,168	12,431	10,024	7,496	10,024	7,496	10,024	7,496	67,442	79,567	79,567	79,567	41,636	47,761	47,761	47,761
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,297	1,331	2,210	1,304	2,210	1,304	2,210	1,304	10,554	14,036	14,036	14,036	11,097	10,638	10,638	10,638
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	20,042	15,299	13,126	9,636	13,126	9,636	13,126	9,636	86,698	105,851	105,851	105,851	57,534	65,270	65,270	65,270
Other animal products:																	
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	5	2	382	124	382	124	382	124	38	36	36	36	2,479	2,359	2,359	2,359
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	263	133	772	319	772	319	772	319	1,557	1,710	1,710	1,710	4,586	4,906	4,906	4,906
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	Lb.	3/	3/	716	623	716	623	716	623	3/	3/	3/	3/	943	829	829	829
Feathers, crude	Lb.	160	189	317	258	317	258	317	258	1,091	1,676	1,676	1,676	2,232	2,460	2,460	2,460
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	556	579	286	310	286	310	286	310	3,080	4,616	4,616	4,616	1,538	2,340	2,340	2,340
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,040	418	746	305	746	305	746	305	6,444	4,704	4,704	4,704	4,212	3,986	3,986	3,986
Honey	Lb.	219	106	27	12	27	12	27	12	3,073	2,890	2,890	2,890	456	327	327	327
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	853	538	853	538	853	538	3/	3/	3/	3/	5,001	5,445	5,445	5,445
Total other animal products	Lb.	---	---	4,099	2,489	4,099	2,489	4,099	2,489	---	---	---	---	21,447	22,652	22,652	22,652
Total animals and animal products	Lb.	---	---	72,564	60,240	72,564	60,240	72,564	60,240	---	---	---	---	475,507	526,804	526,804	526,804
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS																	
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):																	
Cotton	Bale	5	2/	530	17	530	17	530	17	140	121	121	121	25,659	22,533	22,533	22,533
Linters	Bale	26	9	688	252	688	252	688	252	117	70	70	70	3,139	2,053	2,053	2,053
Total cotton and lintens	Bale	31	9	1,218	269	1,218	269	1,218	269	257	191	191	191	28,798	24,586	24,586	24,586
Fruits and preparations:																	
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	98	163	489	716	489	716	489	716	528	925	925	925	2,354	3,347	3,347	3,347
Berries	Lb.	1,276	2,039	201	275	201	275	201	275	18,981	18,043	18,043	18,043	2,899	2,509	2,509	2,509
Dates	Lb.	1,667	3,008	153	356	153	356	153	356	31,001	29,799	29,799	29,799	3,105	3,105	3,105	3,105
Figs	Lb.	3,500	237	286	22	286	22	286	22	11,752	8,062	8,062	8,062	1,190	854	854	854
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	0	2/	0	1	0	1	0	1	25	43	43	43	57	80	80	80
Melons	Lb.	3,235	2,322	156	90	156	90	156	90	11,042	16,595	16,595	16,595	440	588	588	588
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,320	426	2,151	696	2,151	696	2,151	696	9,717	6,067	6,067	6,067	14,006	11,031	11,031	11,031
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	2,951	1,641	526	315	526	315	526	315	26,026	27,320	27,320	27,320	4,785	5,281	5,281	5,281
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,992	5,181	946	610	946	610	946	610	66,450	52,670	52,670	52,670	7,820	6,301	6,301	6,301
Pineapple juice	Gal.	0	95	0	34	0	34	0	34	2,863	1,915	1,915	1,915	1,458	1,042	1,042	1,042
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,349	1,442	1,349	1,442	1,349	1,442	3/	3/	3/	3/	9,052	9,632	9,632	9,632
Total fruits and preparations	Lb.	---	---	6,257	4,557	6,257	4,557	6,257	4,557	---	---	---	---	47,154	43,770	43,770	43,770
Grains and preparations:																	
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	81	167	86	254	86	254	86	254	11,281	1,370	1,370	1,370	14,367	1,951	1,951	1,951
Barley malt	Lb.	12,961	7,977	752	425	752	425	752	425	83,344	73,432	73,432	73,432	4,548	4,090	4,090	4,090
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	90	56	253	113	253	113	253	113	572	524	524	524	1,150	994	994	994
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	129	448	160	394	160	394	160	394	492	2,094	2,094	2,094	549	1,675	1,675	1,675
Rice	Lb.	181	31	15	5	15	5	15	5	11,280	4,153	4,153	4,153	596	248	248	248
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	11	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	731	203	203	203	801	230	230	230
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	727	482	984	922	984	922	984	922	2,583	1,748	1,748	1,748	4,226	3,315	3,315	3,315
Wheat flour	Lb.	4	9	2/	1	2/	1	2/	1	112	17	17	17	7	1	1	1
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	949	607	949	607	949	607	3/	3/	3/	3/	7,370	8,865	8,865	8,865
Total grains and preparations	Lb.	---	---	3,217	2,721	3,217	2,721	3,217	2,721	---	---	---	---	33,614	21,369	21,369	21,369

Continued -

Continued -

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	January 1/		Value		Quantity		July-January 1/	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	6	11	3	1,000	316	81	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	1,769	1,017	543	406	26,852	19,358	7,140	5,015
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,799	4,386	1,988	1,700	35,008	40,609	14,814	15,853
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	11,523	13,506	1,283	1,376	84,523	81,616	9,503	8,940
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,319	1,547	524	790	3,001	9,579	1,317	4,301
Other	---	3/	3/	262	312	3/	3/	5,973	4,380
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	4,603	4,590	---	---	37,963	32,024
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,126	2,641	516	1,219	10,925	14,879	4,913	7,033
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,413	821	723	354	6,274	5,875	3,459	2,586
Castor oil	Lb.	14,507	3,710	1,709	415	86,316	62,028	10,630	7,007
Coconut oil	Lb.	21,979	45,294	2,030	4,549	128,613	213,338	12,310	20,887
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,988	1,651	1,032	508	30,095	29,698	7,622	8,522
Palm oil	Lb.	5,971	4,214	529	351	36,145	13,296	3,469	1,181
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	8,202	5,821	902	638	56,218	49,171	6,363	5,206
Tung oil	Lb.	2,416	576	605	210	15,591	9,772	4,007	3,506
Other	Lb.	4,473	8,253	821	946	29,476	48,629	5,151	7,776
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	64,075	72,981	8,867	9,190	399,653	446,686	57,924	61,704
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	70,198	28,521	4,493	1,948	478,485	436,792	30,819	28,679
Sesame seed	Lb.	922	979	151	163	6,520	8,680	976	1,292
Other	---	3/	3/	440	209	3/	3/	1,717	2,338
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	5,084	2,329	---	---	33,512	32,299
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	25,023	7,488	573	228	120,182	55,184	2,731	1,630
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	14,524	11,738	---	---	94,167	95,633
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	249	162	27,251	17,735	2,487	2,751	268,929	300,597
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	22,328	15,019	2,299	1,786	139,591	147,221	14,331	14,944
Other	---	3/	3/	882	372	3/	3/	4,009	2,898
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	30,432	19,893	---	---	287,269	318,429
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	500	289	300	160	3,251	3,212	1,989	1,801
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ...	Lb.	13,373	6,997	1,226	592	144,006	105,264	11,253	8,615
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	12,807	18,220	496	1,357	15,566	21,261	670	1,617
Garlic	Lb.	790	1,052	124	270	6,173	6,243	782	1,212
Onions	Lb.	3,401	7,942	172	463	13,104	15,971	779	887
Potatoes, white	Lb.	11,310	14,151	255	278	37,394	61,105	816	1,119
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	44,441	37,388	2,798	4,037	57,558	49,107	3,689	5,031
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	13,758	11,569	291	238	68,877	58,585	1,670	1,191
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,459	925	210	145	8,514	6,919	1,257	1,196
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	23,403	10,167	798	388	183,990	78,002	6,368	3,661
Other	---	3/	3/	2,551	2,809	3/	3/	14,055	13,741
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	9,221	10,737	---	---	44,336	30,471

Continued

Continued -

Table 19.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
January 1962 and 1963 and July-January 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	January 1/		Value		Quantity		July-January 1/		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Other vegetable products:											
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):											
Hops	Lb.	1,175	333	917	1,000	3/	297	3,166	3,590	6,637	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	8	4	1,863	649		17		32	2,644	7,057
Malt liquors	Gal.	858	589	995	759		8,274		9,335	4,266	4,572
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	31,578	9,907	1,056	389		372,625		332,310	11,063	11,063
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/	2,342	2,586	3/	46,396	3/	10,579	10,840	10,840
Spices	Lb.	6,933	5,773	1,158	786		27,264		5,945	3,765	3,765
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	15,710	15,172	10,399	8,886		95,968		94,199	56,853	56,853
Wines	Gal.	1,055	552	3,519	2,015		7,919		8,066	31,173	31,173
Other		3/	3/	474	592	3/	3/	3/	3/	3,717	4,441
Total other vegetable products		---	---	23,620	18,157	---	---	---	---	150,738	143,185
Total vegetable products		---	---	93,092	72,662	---	---	---	---	723,031	725,467
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	165,656	132,902	---	---	---	---	1,198,538	1,252,271
COMPLEMENTARY											
Bananas		5/	5/	164,788	5,625	5/	1,750,285	5/	1,840,356	42,797	41,808
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	303,997	428	92,672	48,726		460		3,159	554,552	555,133
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	217	37,125	252	7,926		1,872		2,604	3,466	3,466
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	67,787	10,326	14,846	844		347,745		275,223	69,852	54,512
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	10,326	5,678	1,835	844		73,962		56,727	14,158	11,178
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	7,865	1,422	1,454	1,805		49,336		40,809	10,991	10,810
Essential or distilled oils		3/	3/	1,667	1,374	3/	93	3/	87	11,214	13,450
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	14	9	3,074	1,980		568,599		555,663	20,817	17,578
Rubber, crude	Lb.	92,870	68,705	22,212	17,314		3,289		3,383	140,672	132,671
Silk, raw	Lb.	278	540	1,404	2,110		46,781		52,768	17,210	18,666
Spices	Lb.	6,212	6,463	2,289	2,110		67,155		73,037	19,157	19,551
Tea	Lb.	11,202	7,275	5,131	3,452		67,155		73,037	32,710	34,224
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	13,391	10,078	7,013	4,788		115,292		108,304	60,323	51,581
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/	446	274	3/	3/	3/	3/	4,407	3,237
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	160,359	95,967	---	---	---	---	1,001,464	967,865
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	326,015	232,869	---	---	---	---	2,200,002	2,220,136
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	1,029,611	906,358	---	---	---	---	6,728,315	7,193,483
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,355,626	1,139,227	---	---	---	---	8,928,317	9,413,619

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

5/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 665 (Mutual Security Act of 1954, as Amended), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as Amended), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

